CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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HEARTS ARE STILL TRUMPS

When eddycation makes a man
Git so etarnal wise
That he can't bear ter walk about
In ordinary guise,
When he must wear a shiny hat
Ter keep his ideas in,
It seems ter me that l'arnin' is
A folly an' a sin.

I see the college chaps in town
A-swellin' round in style,
A-lookin' mighty dandified,
As though they knew a pile;
An' then I read, when I git hum,
O' how they've done some trick
That would have put ter shame the brains
O' any lunatic.

Sometimes I see them college chaps
A-marchin' up and down
With nightdresses an' nightcaps on—
They call um cap an' gown—
An' some uv um go in for sports,
An' some go in for canes;
It makes you feel real sorrowful
That more don't try for brains.

My notion is that heart an' head
Should both be uniform;
That when the head is made more wise
The heart should be more warm;
That eddycation should not make
A man stuck up so far
That he would turn his nose up at
His daddy or his ma.

For "hearts are trumps," that's what I say,
An' though your head is full,
In heaven they won't take account
O' what is neath your wool;
An' ain't that just about the size
O' what the world complains?
It wants more love an' tenderness
More than it wants for brains.
—Woman's Home Companion.

MISAPPROPRIATING A SMILE.

I was seated in the corner of a car,
When I got a most excruciating jar—
Not the ordinary kind
To which grimpen are inclined,
But a jolt that shocked me more than that by far.

From adown the aisle a fascinating girl
Set my senses in an amatory whirl,
When she turned a pretty smile
Toward my corner, and the while
Showed the tips of teeth that glistened as the pearl.

I responded with a twinkle of my eye
(Tis a little trick I studied, by the by)
And although I passed my street,
Still I kept my cornet seat,
For the hope within my heart was running high.

Then it was I got the dolorific jar;
Just behind me, on the platform of the car,
Stood the man at whom, 'twas plain,
She was smiling through the pane,
And—I'd ridden half a mile or more too far.
—Life.

HEART TO SOUL.

Said a woman's Soul to a woman's Heart—
"I shall live forever, but dust thou art;
And despite the fires to-day that burn,
To-morrow thou'lt die and to dust return."

But the Heart replied to the Soul and said:—
"Though alive to-day and to-morrow dead,
My day of life is worth to me
Thy endless years of eternity.

"For I live and love and suffer woe—
Though thou liv'st forever thou canst not know.
And my day of life be bitter or sweet,
No final reckoning have I to meet.

"The flowers will bloom from my dust and sing,
From a Heart that lived but a day we spring;
And I laugh and love and sin, and say:—
'It does not matter, the Soul shall pay.'"
—Smart Set.

CHARLES DICKENS AND A CHILD

The fondness of Charles Dickens for children was manifested in his daily life as well as in the pages of his books, and it was forcibly illustrated on many occasions. One day he was walking in the neighborhood of Gad's hill, not long after he had acquired his property there, when he suddenly ran into a little girl wheeling a doll's perambulator. In an instant the tiny vehicle upset, the dolls being thrown out.

It was a bad accident as far as they were concerned, for wax heads and limbs are not calculated to stand much hard usage. The little maid burst into tears, and, much to the novelist's sorrow, refused to be comforted.

"Then come home with me," Dickens whispered soothingly, "and we'll see if we can't find some grand waxen lady in silks and satins for you."

So back to the big house the two went, and, sure enough, up in the children's nursery he managed to discover a few prettily dressed dolls. With these safely tucked in her perambulator the little girl trotted off.

But it is in the sequel that the best part of the story lies. The child's heart was set on making some return for this kindness, so her parents, who had not the faintest suspicion of her friend's personality, took her to town to choose something. Her choice fell eventually upon a gorgeously bound book.

When Dickens the next day undid the

CHARLES DICKENS COMFORTS A CHILD.

parcel his small visitor brought him he was surprised and delighted to see a copy of "David Copperfield."

Not until many years later, when they met again in society, did the little girl learn who the "kind gentleman" was.

Told the Truth.

Skribbler (just finished reading a letter)—Ah, another contribution rejected.

Felton—Give any reason for returning it?

Skribbler—No; merely says it is balderdash, and that the writer shows signs of dementia.

Felton—But that is terrible. You are not going to stand an insult like that?

Skribbler—Oh, that's all right. I don't mind such a little thing as that. But if he had sent word that it was "not available" I might have some reason for getting mad and doing mischief.

Humor of the Types.

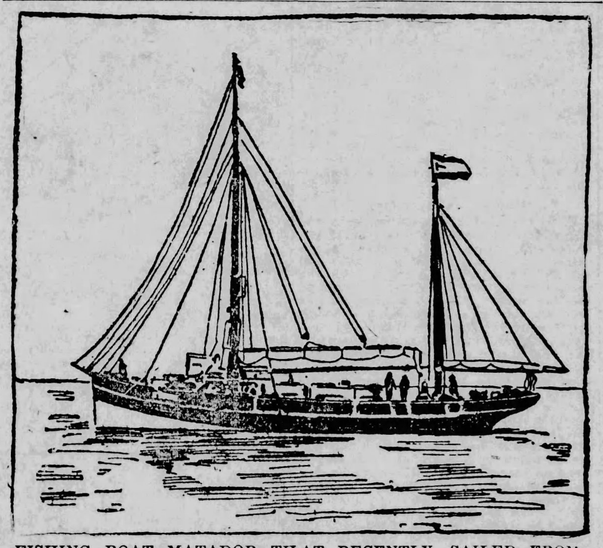
For the somewhat startling declaration yesterday morning that the directors of the "Consolidated" road had "blowed" in about $2,750,000 of the earnings last year the readers of the Courant are indebted to the prodigal imagination of the proofreading department. The article, as written, said that the company's management had "plowed in" that amount of the receipts.—Hartford Courant.

ANOTHER BOLD POLAR DASH

Captain Bauendahl Has Sailed in a Small Fishing Boat for Pole.

The latest polar expedition has just been undertaken by Captain Bauendahl, a German sailor, who, with six companions, will attempt to force his way to the North pole in the Matador, an ordinary two-masted sailing vessel registering but 44 tons. The Matador is a rough-sea fishing boat, not encumbered with machinery. In this vessel the daring explorer departed on August 14 from Hamburg, his destination being Tromsoe, Norway, where he intends to take on board the necessary clothing and outfit. He will sail northward of Spitzbergen and will encounter the pack ice. He will pursue his course along the pack ice in the easterly direction through the open water channels, or will seek streams which will allow him to proceed further north. So long as the ice will permit Captain Bauendahl will use his ship, but if fields of ice shoud oppose the Matador he will abandon it to its fate, and will travel northward with his crew and provisions over the ice. In case the Matador will not suffer a mishap, such as the sickness of one of the crew, the party will continue their journey on the moving ice. The captain does not fear the dangers of such a voyage. That this could be done, he claims, is amply demonstrated by the travels of the men of the Hansa and the Polaris. Plenty of food and fuel is only necessary.

The expenses of the expedition, amounting to about 90,000 marks, will be entirely borne by Bauendahl, and nearly the whole of his fortune is spent on the daring venture. The salaries of the crew are also considerable.



FISHING BOAT MATADOR THAT RECENTLY SAILED FROM HAMBURG.

CONDUCTOR CALLED THE GIRL'S NAME

A young woman boarded a Van Buren street car late the other evening, says the Chicago Chronicle. She was evidently a cashier in some restaurant who had been detained later than usual, and as she settled back in her seat she gave a pleased little sigh, for her day's work had been hard and she showed plainly that she was tired out.

"HOW DARE YOU TAKE SUCH LIBERTIES?"

As the car bowled along the clicking of the wheels and the drone of the electric current to her tired senses softened into music of a lullaby. Her eyes closed and she dozed peacefully for several blocks. The conductor was collecting fares immediately back of the sleeping girl, when the car approached Loomis street.

"Loomis," shouted the conductor in stentorian tones, for it was an "owl" car and the girl was not the only one whose head nodded sleepily. The effect of the conductor's cry was magical, however, for the dozing maiden sprang to her feet and faced the startled conductor.

"What do you mean, sir? How dare you take such liberties?" she said, and her brown eyes flashed fire.

The conductor was rendered speechless by the sudden onslaught and the sleepy passengers craned their necks to get a view of the girl. Everybody was puzzled until the girl seemed to suddenly realize where she was; a tide of color flushed her face and bathed her neck and ears a rosy pink.

"I beg your pardon," she stammered as she shrank back into her seat, "it's all a mistake. I was dozing when you called the street and I thought you were shouting at me. My name is Loomis."

The conductor breathed again, but the amused smiles of the passengers drove Miss Loomis from the car at the next crossing.

A Rank Traitor.

In the aristocratic purlieus of Chicago the bulk of the wheat had been cut and the brown stubble lent a dark aspect to the mise en scene of our story.

The drainage canal purled somewhat blithely. It is true, but this was more than offset by the soughing of the wind.

"Would," exclaimed Harold, "that I never had been born!"

"And this in spite of your membership in the Two Million club," cried Maude, scarce able to believe her ears, for while, as she had just now observed she does not love Harold, she has hitherto esteemed him a loyal Chicagoan.

But now—oh! it can not be! It is too dreadful!—Detroit Journal.

A Tip Exclusively for Married Men.

Mrs. Henpeck—I have no control over my husband at all any more.

Mrs. Wimber—What's wrong?

Mrs. Henpeck—He secured a certified copy of the census enumerator's record, showing that I had given his name as the head of the family.—Baltimore American.

GLADSTONE'S RETORT TO A POLITICAL SLUR

The late Mr. Gladstone was never noted for his wit, but that he had that quality and could use it on occasions to advantage was frequently demonstrated. Many years ago the great man appeared at Liverpool as the advocate of the candidacy of his brother-in-law, Sir Stephen

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETORT.

Glynne, who was at that time standing for the representation in parliament of a neighboring county. At the moment when Mr. Gladstone had finished his speech, a shabby-looking, unkempt and ragged man thrust himself forward to the front of the meeting and insisted on asking Mr. Gladstone a question. He wanted to know whether Mr. Gladstone would not hold his brother-in-law bound to follow him in every course he proposed to take whenever he (Mr. Gladstone) should become prime minister. The object of the man's question was obviously to discredit Sir Stephen Glynne and to show him up as the mere nominee and instrument of his illustrious brother-in-law. There were some angry interruptions, and there were also many scornful cries of "Don't answer him!" from the audience. But Mr. Gladstone, having first stilled the noise by a wave of his hand, and then fixed his eyes on the rude questioner, said in his blandest manner: "I shall hold my brother-in-law bound to follow me when I am prime minister so long as I adopt a course which tends to the welfare of the people; and I shall hold him bound to follow you when you are prime minister so long as you adopt a course that tends to the same great result." I need not say that the interrupter thereafter remained silent.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH READING

Professor Camphausen, of Amsterdam, is out with a bomb generating fumes that will make breathing difficult or impossible for 100 yards around the center of explosion.

An electric autocarette in Washington, D. C., recently caught fire in the street from a short circuit, necessitating the use of a lawn hose before the flames could be extinguished.

Aluminum has been one of the coming metals for a long time, but at last it has arrived. It is now getting largely into the arts and utilities. Its range is all the way from a picture frame to a frying pan.

A Frenchman is constructing an automobile of 100-horse power. Such a vehicle, in view of the stringent anti-speeding laws now being enforced throughout France, is likely to prove a white elephant on his hands.

In each beehive are a number of nursing bees, who do not go out to gather honey, but look after the eggs and young, and a certain number are always told off "to ventilate a hive. These stand close to the entrance and fan strongly with their wings.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

A TYPE.

"Bah! Backnumber holds so many theories that have been exploded."

"That's right; and the explosion didn't even wake him up."

MORE DESIRABLE.

Wife—Someone has invented a yacht that sails herself.

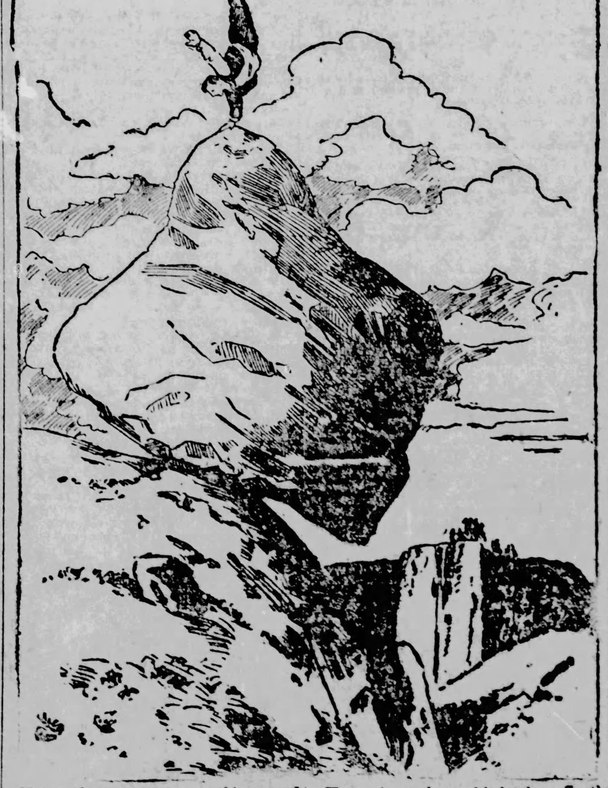
Husband—I wish some one would invent a yacht that would pay for itself.

A SAFE PREDICTION.

First Citizen—What will be the political complexion of the next Legislature?

Second Citizen—Can't say; but I'll guarantee that it won't blush.

DARING FEAT ON A BALANCING STONE



Nature does many strange things—and so does man. Yet it is seldom that the two combine. A singular instance of this, however, recently happened in the Argentine Republic. At Tandil is a remarkable rocking stone, curiously placed on one of the peaks of the Andes, in the midst of the picturesque hills of blue granite, which furnish paving stones for the capital. So unique is this, that all travelers passing in the neighborhood make a point of going to see this freak of nature.

Happening to hear of it lately, a South American equilibrist was struck with the bright idea of giving his performance on the balancing stone, and a large number of people assembled from far and near to witness this novel performance. Having commenced by climbing to the top of the stone with characteristic agility, the acrobat coolly went through all the tricks in his repertoire, one after another, his efforts being liberally punctuated by the hearty applause of the gathering.

THE MOON METAL.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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IV.—THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

An electric light shot its penetrating rays into a gallery cut through virgin rock and running straight toward the heart of the Teton. The center of the gallery was occupied by a narrow railway, on which a few flat cars propelled by electric power, passed to and fro. Black-skinned and silent workmen rode on the cars, both when they came laden with broken masses of rock from the further end of the tunnel and when they returned empty.

Suddenly, to an eye situated a little way within the gallery, appeared at the entrance the dark face of Dr. Syx, wearing its most discomposing smile, and a moment later the broader countenance of President Boon loomed in the electric glare beside the doctor's black framework of eyebrows and mustaches. Behind them were grouped the other visiting financiers.

"This tunnel," said Dr. Syx, "leads to the mine head, where the ore-bearing rock is blasted."

As he spoke a hollow roar issued from the depth of the mountain, followed in a short time by a blast of foul air.

"You probably will not care to go in there," said the doctor, "and, in fact, it is very uncomfortable. But we shall follow the next carload to the smelter, and you can see the reduction of the ore."

Accordingly, when another car came rumbling out of the tunnel, with its load of cracked rock, they all accompanied it into an adjoining apartment, where it was cast into a metallic shute, through which, they were informed, it reached the furnace.

"While it is melting," explained Dr. Syx, "certain elements, the nature of which I must beg to keep secret, are mixed with the ore, causing chemical action which results in the extraction of the metal. Now let me show you pure artemisium issuing from the furnace."

He led the visitors through two apartments into a third one, one side of which was walled by the front of a furnace. From this projected two or three small spouts, and iridescent streams of molten metal fell from the spouts into earthen receptacles, from which the blazing liquid was led, like flowing iron, into a system of molds, where it was allowed to cool and thicken.

The financiers looked on, wondering, and their astonishment grew when they were conducted into the rock-cut storerooms beneath, where they saw metallic ingots glowing like gigantic opals in the light, which Dr. Styx turned on, and piled in rows along the walls as high as a man could reach. A very brief inspection sufficed to convince them that Dr. Syx was able to perform all that he promised. Although they had not penetrated the secret of his process of reducing the ore, yet they had seen the metal flowing from the furnace, and the piles of ingots proved conclusively that he had uttered no vain boast when he said he could give the world a new coinage.

But President Boon, being himself a metallurgist, desired to inspect the mysterious ore a little more closely. Possibly he was thinking that if another mine was to be discovered he might as well be the discoverer as anybody. Dr. Syx attempted no concealment, but his smile became more than usually scornful as he stopped a laden car and invited the visitors to help themselves.

"I think," he said, "that I have struck the only lode of this ore in the Tetar, or possibly in this part of the world, but I don't know for certain. There may be plenty of it only waiting to be found. That, however, doesn't trouble me. The great point is that nobody except myself knows how to extract it."

Mr. Boon closely examined the chunk of rock which he had taken from the car. Then he pulled a lens from his pocket with a deprecatory glance at Dr. Syx.

"Oh, that's all right," said the latter, with a laugh, the first that these gentlemen had ever heard from his lips, and it almost made them shudder, "put it to every test, examine it with the microscope, with fire, with electricity, with the spectroscope—in every way you can think of! I assure you it is worth your while."

Again Dr. Syx uttered his freezing laugh, passing into the familiar smile, which had now become an undisguised mock.

"Upon my word," said Mr. Boon, taking his eye from the lens, "I see no sign of any metal here."

"Look at the green specks!" cried the doctor, snatching the specimen from the president's hand. "That's it! That's artemisium! But it's of no use unless you can get it out and purify it, which is my secret!"

For the third time Dr. Syx laughed, and his merriment affected the visitors so disagreeably that they showed impatience to be gone. Immediately he changed his manner.

"Come into my office," he said, with a return to the graciousness which had characterized him ever since the party started from New York.

When they were all seated, and the doctor had handed around a box of cigars, he resumed his conversation in his most amiable manner.

"You see, gentlemen," he said, turning a piece of ore in his fingers, "artemisium is like aluminum. It can only be obtained in the metallic form by a special process. While these greenish particles, which you may, perhaps, mistake for chrysolite, or some similar unisilicate, really contain the precious metal, they are not entirely composed of it. The process by which I separate out the metallic element while the ore is passing through the furnace is, in truth, quite simple, and its very simplicity guards my secret. Make your minds easy as to over-production. A man is as likely to jump over the moon as to find me out."

"But," he continued, again changing his manner, "we have had business enough for one day; now for a little recreation."

While speaking, the doctor pressed a button on his desk, and the room which was illuminated by electric lamps—for there were no windows in the building—suddenly became dark, except part of one wall, where a broad area of light appeared.

Dr. Syx's voice had become very soothing when next he spoke.

"I am fond of amusing myself with a peculiar form of the magic lantern, which I invented some years ago, and which I have never exhibited, except for the entertainment of my friends. The pictures will appear upon the wall, the apparatus being concealed."

He had hardly ceased speaking when the illuminated space seemed to melt away, leaving a great opening, through which the spectators looked as if into another world on the other side of the wall. For a minute or two they could not clearly discern what was presented; then, gradually, the flitting scenes and figures became more distinct until the lifelikeness of the spectacle absorbed their whole attention.

Before them passed, in panoramic review, a sunny land, filled with brilliant-hued vegetation, and dotted with villages and cities, which were bright with light-colored buildings. People appeared moving through the scenes, as in a cinemetograph exhibition, but with infinitely more semblance of reality. In fact, the pictures, blending one into another, seemed to be life itself. Yet it was not an earth-like scene. The colors of the passing landscape were such as no man in the room had ever beheld, and the people, tall, round-limbed, with florid complexion, golden hair and brilliant eyes and lips, were indescribably beautiful and graceful in all their movements.

From the land the view passed out to sea, and bright blue waves, edged with creaming foam, ran swiftly under the spectators' eyes, and occasionally, driven before light winds, appeared fleets of daintily shaped vessels, which reminded the beholder, by their flashing wings, of the feigned "ship of pearl."

After the fairy ships and breezy sea views came a long, curving line of coast, brilliant with coral sands, and indented by frequent bays, along whose enchanting shutes lay pleasant towns, the landscapes behind them splendid with groves, meadows and streams.

Presently the shifting photographic tape, or whatever the mechanism may have been, appeared to have settled upon a chosen scene, and there it rested. A broad champaign reached away to distant sapphire mountains, while the foreground was occupied by a magnificent house, resembling a large country villa, fronted with a garden, shaded by bowers and festoons of huge, brilliant flowers. Birds of radiant plumage flitted among the trees and blossoms, and then appeared a company of gayly attired people, including many young girls, who joined hands and danced in a ring, apparently with shouts of laughter, while a group of musicians standing near thrummed and blew upon curiously shaped instruments.

Suddenly the shadow of a dense cloud flitted across the scene, whereupon the brilliant birds flew away with screams of terror, which almost seemed to reach the ears of the onlookers through the wall. An expression of horror came over the faces of the people. The children broke from the merry ring and ran for protection to their elders. The utmost confusing and whelming terror were evidenced for a moment—then the ground split asunder, and the house and the garden, with all their living occupants, were swallowed by an awful chasm, which opened just where they had stood. The great rent ran in a widening line across the sunlit landscape until it reached the horizon, when the distant mountains crumbled, clouds poured in from all sides at once, and billows of flame burst through them as they veiled the scene.

But in another instant the commotion was over, and the world whose curious spectacles had been enacted as if on the other side of a window, seemed to retreat swiftly into space, until at last emerging from a fleecy cloud, it reappeared in the form of the full moon hanging in the sky, but larger than its wont, with its dry ocean beds, its keen-spired peaks, its ragged mountain ranges, its gaping chasms, its immense crater rings and Tycho, the chief of them all, shooting ray-like streaks across the scarred face of the abandoned lunar globe.

The show was ended, and Dr. Syx, turning on only a partial illumination in the room, rose slowly to his feet, his tall form appearing strangely magnified in the gloom, and invited his bewildered guests to accompany him to his house, outside the mill, where, he said, dinner awaited them. As they emerged into daylight they acted like persons just aroused from an opiate dream.

V.—WONDERS OF THE NEW METAL.

Within a twelvemonth after the visit of President Boon and his fellow financiers to the mine in the Grand Teton, a railway had been constructed from Jackson's Hole, connecting with one of the Pacific lines, and the distribution of the new metal was begun. All of Dr. Syx's terms had been accepted. United States troops occupied a permanent encampment on the upper waters of Snake river, to afford protection, and as the consignment of precious ingots were hurried east and west on guarded trains, the mints all over the world resumed their activity. Once more a common monetary standard prevailed and commerce revived as if touched by a magic wand.

Artemisium quickly won its way in popular favor. Its matchless beauty alone was enough. Not only was it gladly accepted in the form of money, but its success was instantaneous in the arts. Dr. Syx and the inspectors representing the various nations found it difficult to limit the output to the agreed upon amount.

Goldsmiths and jewelers continually discovered new excellences in the wonderful metal. Its properties of translucence and refraction enabled skilful artists to perform marvels. By suitable management a chain of artemisium could be made to resemble a string of vari-colored gems, each separate link having a tint of its own, while, as the wearer moved, delicate complementary colors chased one another, in rapid undulation, from end to end.

A fresh charm was added by the new metal to the personal adornment of women, and an enhanced splendor to the pageants of society. Gold in its palmiest days had never enjoyed such a vogue. A crowded reception room, or a dinner party, where artemisium abounded, possessed an indescribable atmosphere of luxury and richness, refined in quality, yet captivating to every sense. Imaginative persons went so far as to aver that the sight and presence of the metal exercised a strangely soothing and dreamy power over the mind, like the influence of moonlight streaming through the tree tops on a still, balmy night.

The public curiosity in regard to the origin of artemisium was boundless. The various nations published official bulletins in which the general facts—omitting, of course, such incidents as the singular exhibition seen by the visiting financiers on the wall of Dr. Syx's office—were detailed to gratify the universal desire for information.

President Boon not only submitted the specimens of ore bearing rock which he had brought from the mine to careful analysis, but also appealed to several of the greatest living chemists and mineralogists to aid him; but they were all equally mystified. The green substance contained in the ore, although differing slightly from ordinary chrysolite, answered all the known tests of that mineral. It was remembered, however, that Dr. Syx had said that they would be likely to mistake the substance for chrysolite, and the result of their experiments justified his prediction. Evidently the doctor had gone a stone's cast beyond the chemistry of the day, and, just as evidently, he did not mean to reveal his discovery for the benefit of science, nor for the benefit of any pockets except his own.

Notwithstanding the failure of the chemists to extract anything from Dr. Syx's ore, the public at large never doubted that the secret would be discovered in good time, and thousands of prospectors flocked to the Teton mountains in search of the ore. And without much difficulty they found it. Evidently the doctor had been mistaken in thinking that his mine might be the only one. The new miners hurried specimens of the green-speckled rock to the chemical laboratories for experimentation, and meanwhile began to lay up stores of the ore in anticipation of the time when the proper way to extract the metal should be discovered.

But, alas! that time did not come. The fresh ore proved to be as refractory as that which had been obtained from Dr. Syx. But in the midst of the universal disappointment there came a new sensation.

One morning the newspapers glared with a dispatch from Grand Teton station announcing that the metal itself had been discovered by prospectors on the eastern slope of the main peak.

"It outcrops in many places," ran the dispatch, and many small nuggets have been picked up out of crevices in the rocks."

The excitement produced by this news was even greater than when gold was discovered at the south pole. Again a mad rush was made for the Tetons. The heights around Jackson's hole and the shores of Jackson's and Jenny's lakes were quickly dotted with camps, and the military force had to be doubled to keep off the curious, and occasionally menacing, crowds which gathered in the vicinity, and seemed bent on unearthing the great secret locked behind the windowless walls of the mill, where the column of black smoke, and the roar of the engine, served as reminders of the incredible wealth which the sole possessor of that secret was rolling up.

This time no mistake had been made. It was a fact that the metal, in virgin purity, had been discovered scattered in various places on the ledges of the Grand Teton. In a little while thousands had obtained specimens with their own hands. The quantity was distressingly small, considering the number and the eagerness of the seekers, but that it was genuine artemisium not even Dr. Syx could have denied. He, however, made no attempt to deny it.

"Yes," he said when questioned, "I find that I have been deceived. At first I thought the metal existed only in the form of the green ore, but of late I have come upon veins of pure artemisium in my mine. I am glad for your sakes, but sorry for my own. Still, it may turn out that there is no great amount of free artemisium after all."

While the doctor talked in this manner close observers detected a lurking sneer which his acquaintances had not noticed since artemisium was first adopted as the money basis of the world.

The crowd that swarmed upon the mountain quickly exhausted all of the visible supply of the metal. Sometimes they found it in a thin stratum at the bottom of crevices, where it could be detached in opalescent plates and leaves of the thickness of paper. These superficial deposits evidently might have been formed from water holding the metal in solution. Occasionally deep cracks contained nuggets and wiry masses which looked as if they had run together when molten.

The most promising spots were soon staked out in miners' claims, machinery was procured, stock companies were formed, and borings were begun. The enthusiasm arising from the earlier finds, and the flattering surface indications, caused everybody to work with feverish haste and energy, and within two months 100 tunnels were piercing the mountain.

For a long time nobody was willing to admit the truth which gradually forced itself upon the attention of the miners. The deeper they went the scarcer became the indications of artemisium. In fact, such deposits as were found were confined to fissures near the surface. But Dr. Syx continued to report a surprising increase in the amount of free metal in his mine, and this encouraged all who had not exhausted their capital to push on their tunnels in the hope of finally striking a vein. At length, however, the smaller operators gave up in despair, until only one heavily capitalized company remained at work.

To Be Continued.

MARK TWAIN'S ONE STUMP SPEECH

Mark Twain was never much of a politician. Indeed, what he doesn't know about politics would make a very large library. On one occasion, however, the humorist took part in a campaign so far as to make a little speech. It was in 1880, and Mr. Clemens, who was visiting a friend at Elmira, N. Y., was called on to introduce General Hawley to a Republican meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clemens said:

"General Hawley is a member of my church in Hartford, and the father of 'Beautiful Snow.' Maybe he will deny that, but I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why, I watch him. As the author of 'Beautiful Snow' he has added a new pang of winter. He is a

MARK TWAIN ON THE STUMP.

square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so beautiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from the door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley."

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

A FIREWORKS FINISH.

The Chinaman his future planned
When he devised the trick
Of rockets shooting skyhigh and
Then dropping like the stick.
—Indianapolis Journal.

CONDENSED TRAGEDIES.

"What do you think is the saddest work of fiction you ever read?"

"The cook book," answered the young woman who has not been married very long. "Not more than one in ten of those pieces come out right."—Washington Star.

A GOOD SYSTEM.

Mr. Meddergrass—Hi Slocum sent $10 to a feller in New York to find out how to win at roulette.

Mr. Foddershack—What did the feller say?

Mr. Meddergrass—Said to "run the game yourself."—Baltimore American.

USUALLY SO.

"Of all the dumb luck I ever heard of," began Grumbell.

"There's no such thing," Nowitt interrupted. "Luck is never dumb. It brags too much."—Philadelphia Press.

HER SOLE SUPPORT.

"Miss Stagestruck is starring now," said Collingwood to Throckmorton.

"Who is supporting her?"

"Her father, Detroit Free Press.

LOOKING FORWARD.

First Tramp—Do yer t'ink de shirt-waist has come ter stay?

Second Tramp—Sure! We'll be wearin' dem ourselves nex summer.

WIDOW OF THE REVOLUTION

WHOSE HUSBAND FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTION.

There are now on the Federal pension rolls just four widows of Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Nancy Jones, who lives on her little farm near Jonesboro, Tenn., is one of them, and a spry old lady she is, in spite of her 91 years. She and her husband were among the first settlers of Tennessee, and resided in the eastern part of the state for over sixty years, up to the time of the veteran's death. The venerable woman is up and around every day when the weather is at all tolerable and still superintends her farm. On her 90th birthday, just about a year ago, she was photographed, and large numbers of her pictures have been secured by persons in her section of country, by all of whom "Aunt Nancy Jones" is known and liked. The old lady is very fond of her corncob pipe, which is her close companion and solace. She has five children living and about thirty grandchildren.

QUESTION BUREAU.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

McKinley and Free Silver.

"An acquaintance of mine states that President McKinley made the statement that free silver was the only coinage. I say that McKinley never made any such statement. Which of us is right?"—E. F. H., Traverse City, Mich.

"Did McKinley ever favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without an international agreement? The Democrats say he advocated a double standard and opposed Cleveland's money principles."—I. A. J. Simcoe, Mo.

To the first query we can state emphatically that President McKinley never made the statement, nor anything resembling it.

McKinley never favored the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, because he knew, as does every other intelligent man, that such a law would operate here as it did and does in Mexico—that it would banish all gold and make our currency silver standard.

McKinley, like many other leading Republicans, believed in bimetallism until the fall in the price of silver from 1890 to 1892 convinced all thinking men that bimetallism is impracticable.

Rural Free Delivery.

"I want to try and establish a free rural mail delivery in this section of the country. What course should I pursue in order to get it?"—T. C. M., Tarentum, Pa.

"To whom shall I make complaints against our local postmaster to get matters righted pertaining to rural free delivery?"—C. W., Mayville, Mo.

In both cases, write to or see your representative in Congress, and get him interested. That is the quickest way.

"In the case of the free rural delivery of mail, do we have to put up a box of some certain kind, and how to obtain one or can we put up any good, suitable box of some other kind?"—J. W. W., Santa Ana, Cal.

You can put up any kind of a box you choose, of course. Soap boxes are popular on the routes leading out of Toledo.

About the Boers.

M. B. C., Grant's Pass, Ore.: Our columns are too crowded to reproduce your long question. We can not say whether the charges you ask about are facts or not; but Douglas Story, a correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who was with the Boer forces in the recent Transvaal war, and who is a close personal friend of President Kruger, President Steyn and General Joubert, printed an article in December number, 1899, in which he charges that Webster Davis permitted himself to be introduced to the Boers as the American secretary of state, and led them to believe that he could, by his oratory, arouse the people of the United States in interest in the South African war. Davis is alleged to have received $15,000.

It is said in London that Story writes not only with permission but with the expressed desire of Kruger, in detailing the inside facts in the Transvaal affairs.

Story concludes: "The theory advanced by Davis on which the Boers founded their faith was that in the United States there was a large, letter anti-English public, composed of Germans and Irishmen. All of these were, by assumption, pro-Boer. If Davis, with his fine oratorical gifts and happy ignorance of South Africa, could arouse them by false enthusiasm, Bryan, by election to the presidency, would be a certainty, and intervention in behalf of the Boers an assured corollary. And so to-day, such Boers as are still fighting remain in the field to await the announcement of the result of the November 6 next, and the fulfillment of Webster Davis' promises."

The writer adds that Macrum left Pretoria for the United States "with £15,000, a Boer honorarium, in his pocket."

The Chinese.

"Are Chinese people permitted to come to this country to live, and to under what restrictions?"—A. A. Girard, Mich.

The Chinese exclusion act was passed by Congress over twenty years ago, and is in force to-day. It excludes all Chinese, except diplomatic representatives and a few others—it being aimed at Chinese labor. All Chinamen in this country of the working class are registered. They may visit China and return to the United States, but no new ones may come. For several years after the passage of this act it was evaded by Chinese who landed in Columbia and being smuggled over the border; but it is now pretty well observed.

The Wife's Share.

"If a soldier of the civil war marries a woman and then leaves her, and lives in adultery with another woman, could his wife get a pension, or a part of it? Could a son, support the man to be self living?"—W. W. P., Flinn, W. Va.

We have several times answered that a law was passed last year by which a deserted wife can be allotted a portion of her husband's pension, when he refuses to support her. Consult a good lawyer.

Our Debt.

"What is the amount of debt the United States owes at the present time, and how much did the recent war cost this nation?"—J. H. W., Lowell, Mich.

On September 1 of this year the total debt of the United States was as follows:

Bonded debt	$1,001,480,980
United States notes (greenbacks)	346,681,016
	$1,348,180,176

This does not include gold and silver certificates, Sherman notes, which are secured by coin or bullion held in the treasury.

We have not the official figures of the cost of the Spanish war.

Army Nurses.

"Does Uncle Sam employ lady nurses? If so, what are the wages, and are they enlisted? Is the Red Cross society under control of the United States? Do the Red Cross nurses receive any pay, and how much?"—W. Ward, Mo. Kan.

Women nurses are employed in the Philippines, but as we recall the matter, the War department some time ago decided to employ no more women. However, a letter of inquiry to the War department will get you more exact data.

The Red Cross is an entirely independent organization. Write to Miss Clara Barton, President American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The Sulu Treaty.

"The Democratic orators around here say that the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu recognizes slavery. I understand the contrary. Please explain in the Weekly Blade."—G. M., Fayette, Ind.

"My Democratic friend says a treaty was made with the Sultan of the Sulu Islands by the United States which was very disgraceful. He says our flag waves but just under it is the flag of the king. Please tell me if there is any foundation for this treaty."—A. J. M., Thorn Hill, Ark.

Turn to the Question Bureau of September 21, and you will find the treaty in full. You will find it is all right, also. The whole arrangement is a tentative one, and can be changed at any time by Congress, if the body so chooses. The treaty does not recognize slavery, for the President expressly declared that the agreement was "not to be deemed in ANY way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery."

Concerning Slavery.

"The constitution says that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States or anywhere within its jurisdiction. How will the administration defend itself on this question in regard to the Sulu Islands?"—J. L. S., Tiffin, O.

The Administration don't have to defend itself. The Sultan of Sulu was informed by the President that the treaty is not to be construed as permitting slavery. Read the answer elsewhere on the Sulu treaty. It is probable the government will purchase and free the slaves, when the Philippines are restored to peace. Everything can't be done at once.

Mistaken Idea.

"One of my Democratic friends said the other day to me: 'I am going to give me a vote to McKinley this year, but I predict that Mr. Bryan will be our next President. Good many Republicans will vote for him. I know human nature. The majority of the people wants a change, and they would rather take a change to the worst than no change at all.'"—S. C., Oregon.

You should come east of the Rockies and talk to the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska who voted for Bryan and free silver four years ago; with the workingmen in the mills and mines and factories, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic—then you would find out they don't want a change back to Democratic hard times.

McKinley will be re-elected, if there is any truth in the way people talk. Wait and see!

Ratifying the Treaty.

"Will you kindly give the names of the seventeen Democratic and Populist senators who voted for the treaty with Spain ceding us the Philippines, and also tell us who they are supporting now for president?"—J. M. M., Rymer, W. Va.

There were seventeen senators who are not classed as Republicans who voted to ratify that treaty. The 10 Democrats were:

Clay, of Georgia.
Faulkner, of West Virginia.
Gray, of Delaware.
Kenney, of Delaware.
Lindsay, of Kentucky.
McEnery, of Louisiana.
McLaurin, of South Carolina.
Morgan, of Alabama.
Pettus, of Alabama.
Sullivan, of Mississippi.

The three Populists were:

Allen, of Nebraska.
Butler, of North Carolina.
Harris, of Kansas.

The four silver senators were:

Jones, of Nevada.
Mantle, of Montana.
Stewart, of Nevada.
Teller, of Colorado.

All are supporting Bryan except Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, who are originally Republicans.

Our Finances.

"Please give the condition of the treasury from Arthur down to McKinley—how much money there was in it, and how much in bonds was issued, and how many taken up."—J. J. A., McAlpin, Fla.

The best we can do at this time is to give you the total of the public debt for the years you wish. Arthur became President in 1881, after Garfield's death; Cleveland, in 1885; Harrison in 1889; Cleveland, in 1893, and McKinley in 1897.

	Principal.
1881	$2,071,357,296
1885	1,578,744,857
1889	1,387,372,419
1893	1,545,556,554
1897	1,868,196,648

You note the debt was largely reduced under Arthur; slightly in Cleveland's first term and Harrison's, and increased in Cleveland's second term.

Vote of 1896.

"What was the popular vote of McKinley and Bryan for President in 1896?"—O. P. G., Pioneer, O.

Here are the figures of the popular vote

McKinley	1,104,779
Bryan	6,502,925
McKinley over Bryan	601,854
McKinley over all	286,726
Palmer's total vote	133,421
Levering, Proh.	132,007
Bentley, Nat.	13,968
Matchett, Soc. Lab.	36,274

No Guesses.

"Please state what you think would be a good estimate of the popular vote for Wm. McKinley should he be elected."—E. V. T., Spearfish, S. D.

We will not indulge in guessing. We are certain McKinley will be elected, but you can estimate his vote, from the figures in the answer above, quite as well as we.

Simply a Lie.

"Will you please explain what 'Colonel' Harvey means when he says that the banks get money from the government at 1 per cent and let it out at 6 per cent, and realize 18 per cent on some of it?"—F. H., Buck's Bridge, N. Y.

He is simply telling a lie. A national bank is given the privilege of issuing notes certain conditions—one being supervision of its accounts by the government; the other being that the bank must buy, in open market, with its own money, United States bonds to the amount for which it is allowed to issue notes. These notes are deposited in the treasury, as security that its notes will be paid. Harvey, like other Populist liars, assumes that the government gives the bank the notes. It does not. As a matter of precaution, the government prints the blank notes, and charges the bank for them. When the President and cashier sign the blank notes, they are issued. That is all there is of it.

Stevenson.

"Was Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for vice president, a rebel General during the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865, and what was he doing at that time?"—E. T. K., Benton City, Ohio.

Mr. Stevenson was not a war Democrat. He was a lawyer during the civil war, was a copperhead, and charged with being a Knight of the Golden Circle.

Palawan.

"Did the United States acquire the Island of Palawan with the rest of the Philippines, or is it considered one of the group? Give information concerning said island."—C. G., Aska, Ga.

Certainly, Palawan is one of the Philippine group, and belongs to the United States. It is, as you will note by its shape, a mountain chain. It is inhabited largely by Moros, or Mohammedan Malays—the same race as the Sulu people. Its interior has never been explored by whites.

Easter.

"Did Easter ever occur in any month except April? If so, in what year, month and day of month?"—K. C. H., Columbia City, Ind.

Here is the rule for finding Easter, adopted by the Council of Nice A. D. 325: Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21 (the spring equinox). If the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after. Therefore, Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. In 1898 Easter came on March 27, in 1897, on March 29; in 1896, on March 25.

Never Such a Bill.

"A Democrat argues that during Grant's second administration Congress took a vote on changing this government to an empire, and the bill was defeated by two votes. Is he correct?"—Reader, Little Otter, W. Va.

No such bill was ever introduced, as you might have known had you thought that the passage of a bill by Congress can not change the constitution, and the constitution would have to be changed before any change in the form of government could be made. We are amazed to find that there is anybody in the United States, even a Democrat, so silly as to imagine any one dreams of changing the form of government. We doubt if any such can be found in the entire country.

Sunday Schools.

"Please answer through your valuable paper how many Sunday schools there are in the United States, the number of officers and scholars as near as possible."—A. W., Ohio.

The latest figures reported are: Sunday schools in the United States, 101,-[illegible] teachers, 1,301,929; scholars, 8,014,439. The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to reports, is 10,308,868. The above does not include Roman Catholic Sunday schools. The number of pupils in the latter is estimated at 800,000 in the United States.

Act of 1873.

"How many Democrats voted for the bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar about the year 1873? Were there any Populists who voted for the same measure?"—W. N. C., Rich View, Ill.

There was no Populist party in 1873, as you ought to know. As to the bill, which was before three Congresses, there was no party division on it whatever. In the various votes in both Senate and House, the bill passed by acclamation, without a roll call being demanded by any one. It was not until silver fell in value so that a silver dollar did not contain a dollar's worth of silver, that the mine-owners began to howl for free silver.

Torpid Liver

Is sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is

What headache, dizziness, constipation,
What fits of despondency,
What fears of insanitary evils, combine with the distress after eating, the soreness of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, and so forth, to make the life of the sufferer scarcely worth living?

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2020 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer.

Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all its attendant aches and pains, as others have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and gives permanent vigor and tone to the whole system.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Golf Girl

Is the type of the modern woman at her healthiest and best. She walks with an easy grace. She is a picture of perfect womanhood in the springtime of life. But generally the golf club is laid aside with marriage. A physical languor oppresses the once athletic girl. Exercise makes her back ache. She tires easily. Usually she accepts this condition as a natural thing, but it is unnatural. Marriage should add to woman's happiness, rather than subtract from it. If women understood how intimately the general health is related to the local health of the womanly organs, they would appreciate the fact that there is no need to suffer from weakness and backache. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. It regulates the periods, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures female weakness, and puts the body in a condition of sound health.

Mrs. H. A. Alsbrook, of Austin, Lonoke Co., Ark., writes: "After five months of great suffering with female weakness I write for the benefit of other sufferers from the same affliction. I doctored with our family physician without any good results, so my husband urged me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines—which I did, with wonderful results. I am completely cured. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its consequences.

Figures Not Out.

"Will you publish the population of the cities of New York and Massachusetts by the late census as far as known."—W. B. J., Eight Mile, Ala.

We have published all the figures so far given out. Refer to the last six weeks papers—Weekly Blade, eighth page. No other figures have been made public. And we will not answer any questions concerning cities whose population have been printed in our columns. Once is enough.

Sep. Winner.

"Who was the composer of 'The Mocking Bird,' and the nativity of the composer, and in what country it was composed?"—F. M. W., Gibben, Neb.

"The Mocking Bird" was composed by Sep. Winner, who is still living at an advanced age, back in the 50's. Mr. Winner is an American, but we believe of German descent.

Most Northerly Town.

"What is the most northern town in the world, and where is it?"—J. B., Teepleville, Pa.

The most northern town is Hammerfest, on the island of Kvalo, in the province of Finmark, Norway. Population, 2,000. Any good school map shows it.

Cloverseed.

"Is cloverseed used for any other purpose than for sowing? If so, for what?"—A. W. A., Ohio.

We have been told that cloverseed is used in Europe as a dye-stuff, but we do not know for what fabrics it is so used.

Girls' Names.

"Please give some new names for girls."—Reader, Struble, Pa.

Edith, Alice, Salome, Guenn, Rita, Muriel, Elspeth, Bettina and Annabel are some names now popular.

Miscellaneous.

W. F. W., Beebeetown, Iowa: The naval board of inquiry in the Maine disaster reported that she was blown up by an explosion outside the vessel, but did not report as to who was probably responsible. Spain paid no indemnity. The war settled that point. Rico is worth many times what the Maine cost.

P. M. L., Lyle, Wash.: We do not know. Write to the editor of some San Francisco paper.

G. W. W., Comer, Ala.: We have no idea what the word is. We never heard of the quotation.

J. P. D., Ottawa, Ill.: No one knows who invented butter-making. Human history does not go back that far.

R. B., Bear Lake, Mich.: The clipping you send is false. General Custer was killed by the Indians, with his entire command, at the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876. Not one escaped to tell the story.

Reader, North Manchester, Ind.: It would take more space than we can spare. Get a bookseller to order you a cheap work on taxidermy. It ought not to cost over 50 cents.

FOND WIFE GLAD HER HUSBAND WAS FIXED

A party of young men were taking dinner a few nights ago at a fashionable cafe, says the Cleveland Leader, when one of them, who is somewhat of a jester, called the waiter and said:

"John, go and call Main.— If a woman answers it will be my wife. Tell her that I have just got word that I am in the police station for a few hours and will not be at home for dinner. Say to her that the possibilities are that I shall not be at home to-night. Understand me, do you?"

John worked a couple of times in a knowing way, bowed deferentially, and suggested:

"Suppose——"

"Suppose nothing, sir. If she asks who is talking tell her it is the turnkey at the central station and she'll never know who told her the lie."

A few days later, in fact, to-day and was presently seen to be having a good deal of fun with himself. The jester inferred that it might have something to do with his case and called him over.

"Wouldn't like to tell you, sir—at least, right here."

"I guess these fellows understand—let 'er go."

"Young says to tell her husband she is glad he is so nicely located for the night—she knows where he is for once."

The Shah's Weakness for Children.

The youth of Brussells, it appears, were not slow to exploit the Shah's weakness for children, which was inconsiderately referred to in the press. One correspondent mentions that an enterprising lad wrote to His Majesty that a bicycle would make him completely happy, but the fact must not be divulged to his father, while another child asked for a doll in similar terms. Says the London Chronicle, in both instances the gifts were forthcoming, with the result that on the last day of His Majesty's visit the Persian legation was besieged by youthful applicants, many of whom were made happy by practical proofs of the Shah's generosity.

Frugal Miss.

Once upon a time a Young Person, by Dint of Frugality, had Economized a Wad, and the source of Mother Goose's legs having come in, it was now Up to her: "Shall I, she mused, in my small wisdom, "make my Wad look like 30 cents or shall I trim my own hat, and thus make myself look like 30 cents?"

As the Story of Reader will doubtless have conjectured, the upshot of the matter was that the Young Person purchased a Lovely Imported Topic, costing $40.—Detroit Journal.

DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Twenty-Six Forts, 300 Ninety-Five-Ton Guns and 50,000 Gunners.

Another German army might get into Paris as did old King William's men in 1871, but the feat would probably be much more difficult of accomplishment. The traveler who has just returned from a visit to the Paris exposition missed a good many things probably. Here are some of them: Seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls. Nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting 90 five-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound melinite shells ready for these guns to hurl. Twenty-one miles of continuous fortification about the town—earthwork walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by 45-foot moats. Three hundred emplacements along this giant wall for as many 95-ton cannon, kept free from rust in the Champs de Mars arsenal, and ready to be swung into place at any time. Thirteen barracks eleven great mobilizing depots—no, you may have seen these or some of them.

So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its famous fortifications. The range of the 95-ton guns is over ten miles—some say fourteen.

To work these guns, were every man of the garrison drafted away, Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among her reservists. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

The Paris railway stations have immense acreages of platform space exclusive of arrival and departure quays, which are made long enough to receive three trains at a time. Paris has three circular railways—the inner, the outer and the Grand Ceinture—which form a network connecting the city and its suburbs. At every 1,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story "hardhouse." Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. These guardhouses are connected by the broad Boulevard Exterieur, which is, of course, provided with tramways.

Every reservist, whether Parisian born or provincial, has a book containing his number, particulars of his service and a memorandum of the barrack to which he must repair upon the calling of the reserves. In case of war, lines carefully maintained would be switched into use and the tramway system would be in communication with the enormous goods depots of the Paris termini. Any rolling stock only, but horseflesh, would be requisitioned. Every horse over 4 years old, is registered, together with his type, owner and probable utility. The general staff could choose from 120,000 horses. There are in Paris 16,000 cabs, with three horses to a cab—48,000 mounts fairly suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 tram and bus horses and 50,000 draught horses—the balance may be taken as in private hands.

The military stores of Paris are boundless. In a day she could arm and clothe 50,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melinite cartridges. At the army bakeries she reserves large stores of grain. In case of siege the general staff has a censorship of prices ready in the Paris municipality, which at all times fixes the price of bread and would do so of other staples. Paris has an invisible defense—the submarine boats that patrol the Seine from Asnieres and Ivry.

BOB BURDETTE MISSED HIS CHANCE

Bob Burdette, the humorist, lecturer and preacher, likes a good story, even though he belongs to the clergy nowadays. He is in love with the English method of handling the baggage of travelers. In that country, according to Mr. Burdette, you are forced to look after your trunk, with the result that you have to tip it in the end. In America you are relieved of all responsibility, with the result that you may or may not have your trunk at the end of your journey. You are supposed to be satisfied because you have the check for it. Once, on a lecturing tour through the south Mr. Burdette arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., and his trunk was lost. Holding up his brass check before his evening's audience, he said:

"This, ladies and gentlemen, represents a dress suit, but I cannot cash it in." The jest pleased the audience, but when he had to use it on audiences for a week he grew tired of it and really wished the railroad company would find his trunk. Finally, Mr. Burdette went to Vicksburg, which he had not planned to visit, and there found his trunk.

A few days later, in Texas, he received a telegram from the railroad's superintendent. Miss. To which Mr. Burdette replied promptly: "Thinks. Found it myself after a week ago to Vicksburg."

Between Jacksonville and Vicksburg the lecturer had to have something to wear, so he bought himself a suit ready made and each day went and secured a shirt, and so forth. But he went to ready-made clothing stores, and bought only $1.98 suits. The last time he put altogether, and he requested to be refunded quarter. It was only when it was paid promptly and without a murmur, says Mr. Burdette, that he realized what a fool he had been to miss the chance of getting a good suit.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

Nice Old Lady (picking up a copy of the Evening Telegram)—Dear, dear! I hear them talk so much about the yellow journals; do you know, this looks pink to me.

Major Fopper—Well, knaff, we are both growing old, sah!

Colonel Rytsize—Yes, sah. The only consolation I have left is that the whisky in my cellah is also growing old, sah.

City Nephew—What do you think of Dr. Fillbody as a physician?

Farmer Haytosh—Savee doctor anywhere this part of the country—nearly always off fishin' when he's wanted.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, and will mail a sample package free to any sufferer who will write me. Also positive cures for Catarrh, Asthma, Rheumatism, Constipation, etc. I will gladly tell any sufferer how I was cured, after being a helpless invalid for years. Address Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Box 56, Bellevue, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY

If you live within 500 miles of Chicago or further send ($4.95), cut this ad. out and mail to us, and we will send you this BIG HEATING STOVE by freight C.O.D. subject to examination. You examine it at your freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, equal to stoves sold by others at double our price, pay the freight agent our Special Offer Price $3.85 AND FREIGHT CHARGES. ($3.85 and charges if cash is sent with order. This stove weighs 175 lbs. and the freight will average 50 to 75 cents per 100, $50 cents.

OUR $3.85 ACME OAK HEATER

is made of best polished sheet steel body, hard cast, soft cast, nickel or cast iron trimmings, and is the equal in appearance, finish and quality of any $5.00 stove on the market. Has 22-inch fire pot, 6-inch lining, 22-inch flue collar, 24-inch high, 12-inch diameter body, 26-inch high, 12½ inches on bottom, 10 inches on top, 12½ inches on legs, 12½ inches on bottom, 10 inches on top, 10-inch fire pot, 6-inch pipe, mounted with 18-gauge smooth steel draft; heavy cast iron fire door, duplex grate and shaking centre grate for coal, double circular wood grate, constructed so the fire can be kept under complete control; large ash pan, large feed doors; ash pit door and feed door, check draft in collar and feed doors. Beautifully finished, fancy nickel mountings and ornamentations, finely polished and heavily nickel plated full rolls, nickel name plate, top ring, hinge pins and knobs; heavy nickel bands and mountings, fancy nickel plated and ornamented top urn. Every stove guaranteed by a RELIABLE CASTER, and safe delivery guaranteed. Made from the best quality of heavy sheet steel, pig iron and nickel, positively the handsomest, best and most economical, convenient and durable $3.85 PARLOR HEATER MADE. If you don't find this stove the equal of those sold at double the price, return it to us at our expense and we will return any money sent us. ORDER TODAY. Write for FREE HOUSE CATALOGUE.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

IT WAS LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

A marriage between two popular Evanston people recently can be traced to the graceful manner in which the young lady in the case knelt in church. The young man had never seen his future wife up to the time he accidentally strolled into a church in Chicago's well-known suburb. His eyes almost immediately beheld a very handsome young lady praying devoutly. Her kneeling posture was the thing that attracted his attention. She knelt very erect, but with apparently no attempt at posing. She possessed a graceful figure, and undoubtedly it had something to do with the admiration which the young fellow felt for her.

After the services were over he stood at the entrance of the church and saw the lady go out. He followed her down the

"STOOD AT THE ENTRANCE AND SAW HER GO OUT."

street and even went up to her house, which was only two blocks from the church. He made up his mind from that moment to ascertain her identity. The curious fellow luckily knew one of the ushers in the church and he forthwith hurried back to the house of worship in order to find this man. He had the address of the lady on a card and evidently thought he would have no trouble in getting her name.

The church was closed when the enthusiastic youth arrived. He went next Sunday and waited for the woman who had set his heart agog with excitement. After a few minutes she came into the church. He watched her go down the aisle and take her accustomed kneeling posture. He pointed her out to the usher whom he knew and the latter personage told the young fellow her name. At the close of the services he was introduced to her by his friend, the usher, and inside of six months became her husband. It was a case of love at first sight.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH READING

Irish mayors are exempt from duty in courts of law.

There are 18,602 working locomotives in Great Britain.

The cultivation of opium in China began but 70 years ago.

There are nearly 4,000 miles inland navigation in England and Wales.

One hundred and fifty firms in this country manufacture school text books.

Last year Germany imported 114,18 metric tons of potatoes and 1,370,850 of wheat.

A married couple living near Throop, Pa., who were childless, have adopted 14 children.

Incurable insanity is not a ground for divorce in any state except North Dakota and Idaho.

A nursery near Mexico, Mo., contains 250,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

The convicts in the Texas State Penitentiary at Rusk contributed $40 to the Galveston relief fund.

In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx of New York city alone there are 185 miles of asphalt pavement.

The largest body of water in the world having no outlet in the ocean is the Caspian sea, it being 180,000 square miles in extent.

In the parish Runwell, Essex, England, an apparatus has been lately invented by the rector for ringing the church bells by electricity.

After suffering for a long time from the arbitrary rates, the inhabitants of Copenhagen organized war against them and in 18 weeks 100,000 were enlisted.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as plain leather. The secret of tanning it is known only to a family of tanners in Germany.

Polish-made shoes have an excellent reputation. Ladies who travel making it a point to purchase a pair of Polish shoes if they can get them. The shape and fit are considered superior.

Good News for Our Readers

Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of the neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions of pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla, to prevent the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

Clumsy Idiot.

"Woman," said the lecturer at the informal meeting, "the race is only a domesticated animal."

"Well," said the foolish man that wanted to make complaints, "she lacks a lot of being a domesticated animal." The ladies present in large numbers glared at him amazedly.—Indianapolis Press.

Her First Attempt.

Said the bride: "Here's my first batch of bread."

Just what? From the oven I'll wheedle.
How the poor woman cried
When her hubby replied
"Let it burn! I don't think I should ridicule."

STARK TREES grow for You—74 YEARS. Largest Fruit Book free. **PAY** CASH OR EASY. STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Dansville, N.Y.

THE FARMSTEAD.

NFORMATION WANTED.

Umbilical Hernia—Hog Has Weak Back.

S. B., Nebraska: The rupture in your colt, of which you speak, is known as umbilical hernia. You must not attempt to cut the part open and sew it up, as you might kill your colt by so doing. Lay the colt on its back, and get the best idea possible of the opening in the abdomen, by very gently pushing the fingers into it, after, if possible, pushing the bowel up into the abdomen. Take a piece of cork slightly less than the opening, and round off one end. The cork should not be more than one-quarter inch long. Plug the opening with this, and after cutting the hair away around the opening, take a piece of soft leather, smear it over well with pitch, and apply it over the part affected. Now take a wide band, with buckles on it, and pass it around the colt, drawing the band snugly on the back of the colt. Keep this on for about three months. Colts frequently grow out of hernia. Regarding your hog that is weak in the small of the back, give it 1 oz. Glauber salts in a branmash, and repeat it in two days. Rub a tablespoonful of turpentine on the small of the back every other day for three times. A hog with a weak back hardly ever recovers under any treatment. The best way is to get it fat and send it to the butcher.

Bunches on Colt's Neck.

J. B., Michigan: Your colt has a disease called strangles, which in some instances becomes very serious. It is confined principally to young animals, but old animals are not entirely exempt from it. Apply a flaxseed poultice to the neck to hasten "pointing." If the poultice does not bring the swellings to "a head" paint them with tincture of iodine. When you see that the swellings fluctuate, open them with a sharp knife and gently squeeze out the pus. If proud flesh appears touch it with a stick of lunar caustic. Give the animal ½ ounce pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for four days. Give bran mashes warm for a few days, and keep the animal well blanketed in a comfortable stall.

Horse Has Pityriasis.

F. S., Ohio: If there are no scabs and no exudations from the skin, your horse is suffering from the disease above named. Give him a pint of raw linseed oil, and after it has operated rub the parts afflicted with an ointment made of vaseline and sulphur. After this has been on for three hours wash off with warm water and soap, dry well and then wash with this: Bicarbonate of soda, 1 oz.; Schules prussic acid, 2 drachms; water, 19 ozs. Mix well and label it "poison." Give inwardly 3 ozs. bicarbonate of soda and Fowler's solution of arsenic 2 drachms. Rub the two well together in a mortar and divide into 12 powders, of which give one before meals three times a day, either in drinking water or made into a drench with water. Feed no corn for two or three weeks, but plenty of clean, ground oats, clean hay or grass. Give a warm bran mash at night. In feeding mashes the bucket should be washed previous to making the mash, and no more should be made than the animal will clean up.

The Name of a Weed.

N. H. M., Kentucky: The flowers you sent were very much wilted, but they have all the appearance of dog fennel or wild chamomile. The weed is widely diffused. The time for full flowering is June to August. Rim white with yellow center. It is an annual. It is found along roadsides and in meadows and pastures. The method of killing it is mowing it before the flowers open, and by cultivation of the soil on which it grows.

Which Is the More Profitable?

Subscriber, Indiana: Is it more profitable to sell milk to a creamery or to make and sell the butter? may be answered in favor of the creamery, providing it is run on strictly business principles, by a thoroughly competent man. There have been many failures in creamery projects because of lack of proper support or incompetence on the part of the individual placed in charge. In the building of a creamery, creamery "sharks" and "boomers" must be avoided, if a co-operative concern is started. In the furnishing of milk to creameries, the farmeds will realize larger quantities of butter than by setting the milk at home, and all the worry incident to butter-making is avoided. Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Kansas state agricultural college, gives leading points of the constitution in creamery organizations in Denmark, in which country the co-operative creameries have proven a pronounced success:

1. The members elect a board of directors from their number, and this board has full control of the business, and their action is binding on the association.

2. Each member subscribes a given number of cows, and is entitled on a number of votes in the meetings of the association in proportion to the number of cows he has entered.

3. Each member pays into the treasury of the association a small amount, varying in different associations from 50 cents to $3 or $4 for each cow he enters. This becomes part of the capital stock.

4. Each association borrows the additional money required for the erection of the creamery, and each member becomes responsible for a share of this debt, in proportion to the number of cows he has entered. The creamery erected is always a most substantial structure, built of brick, with all appointments perfect, and equipped with a full line of modern dairy machinery.

5. A competent expert is placed in charge of the creamery. He is under the supervision of the board of directors, and is usually paid part salary and part commission, together with certain perquisites, such as house, garden, light, fuel, etc., and he usually hires and pays his own assistants out of his own pocket.

6. The members are paid monthly for the milk delivered to the creamery in proportion to the per cent. of fat it contains, and they usually take back the skimmed milk and the buttermilk at about ½ cent per pound.

7. The borrowed capital usually runs from ten to twenty years, one-tenth or one-twentieth, as the case may be, falling due each year, and for the payment of this a sinking fund is provided from the profits of the business.

8. No member can withdraw from the association before the debt is paid without losing his entire vested interest in the money, except when he sells his farm in which case one-half his interest will be paid back to him.

9. The members obligate themselves to feed their cows liberally, and on suitable food for the production of a good quality of milk. They agree to exercise the strictest cleanliness in the handling of the milk, to report any change in feed or to withhold the milk should any disease break out in the herd or among the people who attend the cattle, and the board of directors have authority to inspect the premises of each member at any time and to impose heavy fines for the violation of regulations which have been adopted by the association.

10. Two-thirds majority is required for the election of new members or to amend the constitution.

These are only the leading features. When Professor Georgeson visited that little country, there were about 1,400 cooperative creameries, their capacity running from 400 to 1,800 cows.

Sack on Calf's Udder.

S. E. B., Georgia: Tumors of different kinds appear on the udder. Your calf no doubt has a tumor attached in some way. An abscess such as you mention may make its way to the surface, or it may break into the milk duct and discharge through the teat. It may break into both, and establish a fistula channel. If you can relieve the bag by milking out the pus, do so. The matter must be got out in some way. The abscess may be fomented with water as hot as the hand will bear, for half an hour twice a day for two days. If the abscess shows fluctuation ("comes to a head") it may be lanced, and after the matter escapes, dress the wound with alum water. The udder should be covered, if lanced by taking a broad band, and passing it over the udder around the body. When lanced the wound may bleed freely. Gangrene sometimes results from abscess in the udder, and at times proves fatal.

Received.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Progress of the Beet Industry of the United States in 1899. With Supplementary Report on the Cane-Sugar Industry of the Hawaiian Islands.—Agricultural Exports of the United States by Counties, 1895-1899, by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief section of Foreign Markets.—Report No. 60, Sheep and Wool: A Review of the Progress of American Sheep Husbandry. By J. R. Dodge, special agent.—A Short Account of the Big Trees of California. Prepared by the Division of Forestry.—List of Free Employment Agencies for the Use of Farmers.—Turkestan Alfalfa.—Monthly list of Publications.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 119: The Hessian Fly in 1899 and 1900. Wooster, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farm Water Works.

On some farms we put down a 2-inch well to a depth of 250 to 300 feet, owing to the strata of water and the amount of water wanted. Then put in a four or six-horse power gasoline engine for power, which is sufficient to raise from 30 to 50 inches of water all the time the engine would be running. Two inches is enough to irrigate an acre in 24 hours. Where one irrigates in four rows, but when the land is to be flooded one must build a reservoir with a gate and run the water in a flume or open ditch onto the land. It will take almost as much energy to water 10 acres as it will 40. The cost of an engine and well is about $1,000, and the expense of running the engine is about one dollar for 24 hours, using distilled oil.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

American Horse Meat.

Vice-Consul Bloom, of Copenhagen, says that the consumption of horse meat in Denmark is comparatively large. Several years ago he called attention of Danish dealers in horse meat to the American supply and the business is increasing rapidly. The meat from the United States gives satisfaction.

**Eva

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A pretty little city is Vincennes in Indiana, nestling down in the Wabash valley, yet standing upon a "gentle swell" of ground which gives it an outlook upon the surrounding country. Small resemblance does it bear to-day to the old French post where, one hundred and twenty years agone, lived Alice Rozillon, the beautiful heroine of Maurice Thompson's novel which he has named for her, Alice of Old Vincennes. To-day the ancient landmarks have entirely disappeared, and electric lights flash, and electric cars rush through the old highways, where walked and talked the lazy days through, the French settlers who made their homes in this place on the border of the great wilderness.

The time of the story is back in 1778, when old Vincennes was a frontier French village with a tumble-down fort built for defence, but allowed to go to decay during many years of peace. The war of the Revolution was in progress, but these people knew little and cared less for what was going on, until to their very doors came the English soldiers with their savage allies. A little time before the famous Father Gibault had appeared among them with word of the French and American alliance against the English. Consequent upon the tidings a meeting was called and the Creoles gave their allegiance to the American cause, and held to it albeit the British and Indians came from Detroit, took possession of the place and held it until the brave Clark wrested it away. All of these things form the historical basis of the story.

Alice of Old Vincennes, is one of the best among the many historical novels of the day, and can not fail to add to Mr. Thompson's already waving laurels. It comes from the press of The Bowen-Merrill Company of Indianapolis.

"Although it lies in the very center of the Mediterranean, Corsica is a gloomy land, and the summits of her high mountains are more often covered than clear. It is a land of silence and brooding quiet. The women are seldom gay, the men in their heavy clothes of dark corduroy, have little to say for themselves."

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's latest novel, The Isle of Unrest, is a story of this "land of silence," and its time is in the year 1870, which is marked by the downfall of Napoleon III. and the hopeless struggle of France against Germany. The tale is one of love, politics and adventure in which is included the story of a Corsican vendetta, a leading feature of the plot. The book opens with a tragedy, while a spirit of mystery and unrest follows the scenes passing in review.

The story ends happily, as all stories should, and while the hero is pretty badly damaged in the war, the old vendetta dies out with the last representatives, and the curtain falls upon the scene of two fond hearts united.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

In spite of an occasional robbery, murder and duel, it is an atmosphere of peace and quiet which pervades the pages of Marshall Monroe Kirkham's historical novel, The Romance of Gilbert Holmes. The story is of the Mississippi river and of Illinois in early times, including among its characters Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and Stephen A. Douglas.

Gilbert Holmes, the hero, tells his own experiences from the days of his boyhood, and one of the opening scenes is where Gilbert's father loses his entire fortune by the foundering of a ferry-boat on the Mississippi. The boy narrowly escapes drowning, while his parents are rescued by the Indian chief Black Hawk, only to die a short time afterwards, leaving their son without a home. There is a dispute among the relatives for the possession of the orphan, who is finally spirited away by a young uncle, and the adventures which befall the boyish hero for the next few years form the theme of the narrative. The persecution of Lawyer Moth and the youth's love for his sweetheart, Constance, furnish the romantic interest, though Moth turns out to be a pretty good sort of a fellow, in spite of appearances, which are decidedly against him.

Abraham Lincoln is portrayed as he was at the age of 30 years. The hero first meets him in a stage coach, and nearly stares the "tall gentleman with a melancholy visage" out of countenance. Lincoln is attracted by his youthful admirer, and in the course of events foils Lawyer Moth, who seizes Gilbert, and, taking his seizure before a justice in Quincy, attempts to gain legal possession of his person. The case looks black for the defendant, when Lincoln steps in and saves the day.

Mr. Kirkham lacks dramatic force in his writing, and the "honey sweetness" of his story gets to be a trifle cloying. However, his descriptions are good, and he has cleverly reproduced the famous old-time life of the great steamboat era on the Mississippi. The romance of Gilbert Holmes is the author's first novel, his energies in the past having been chiefly devoted to business, though he has written some important volumes on the history and results of railway transportation.

Published by the World Railway Publishing company, Chicago.

Mr. Leo Charles Dessar's historical romance entitled A Royal Enchantress, relates the events connected with the reign of Cahina, the last queen of the ancient Berber race, a people still existing in the northern part of Africa. The time of the story is in the year 697, at which period the prophetess queen was in the height of her power, and the book presents a series of glittering and dramatic pictures showing the manners and customs, the intrigues, revels and religious ceremonies which made up the life of this once powerful nation.

The Berbers worshiped a number of deities, chief among them being Moloch, the fire god. To him human sacrifices were offered, and wonderful pyrotechnic celebrations were given to propitiate and honor the awful deity.

The Centennial Publishing Co., New York.

Gertrude Dix, in her novel entitled The Image Breakers, shows that she is no stranger to current socialistic ideas. It is said, indeed, that she has lived in various communal colonies, which, if true, would explain her familiarity with such efforts and the causes that lead to their failure. Her principal characters are all clearly cut and seem to be types, each one, of some philosophy which has taken hold of them with such strength as to mould their ideas, and send them along paths that are unconventual and some times dangerous.

The author has done some strong writing and painted dramatic scenes with force and vividness. The plot is, however, uneven, and, in a certain degree, belies the reader an impression of a failure to reach her highest intent. The book is, however, interesting, but will challenge criticism as to its wisdom and in a sense rightfully.

It is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Turning from the field of fiction, in which is a ripened harvest of new works, the reader will find a change of mental food in the volume by John P. Young, entitled Protection and Progress. As its name denotes, it concerns the economic conditions of this country in the present and for the future. In other words, it is an exceedingly strong plea for the policy of a protective tariff as against free trade, with urgent arguments against the idea that the only useful function of the system is to assist in the establishment of domestic manufacturing industry.

Believing that the United States contains resources and materials for the production of everything which its people need, and that to export raw materials to England and elsewhere to be manufactured for their use, when it can be equally well done in this country, is a needless expenditure, he regards the abolishing of a protective tariff as a step against the permanent interests of the American workingman. Present cheapness may be produced, he thinks, at the cost of future dearness.

Mr. Young, throughout, combats most energetically the Cobden theory of the wisdom of buying in the cheapest market. Had this doctrine prevailed, he writes, there must have been "a perpetual waste of energy Could mankind generally have been induced to believe that it is unwise to make temporary sacrifices to diversify industry, England would have indefinitely continued the wasteful process of transporting raw materials from all parts of the world to be worked up into manufactured articles by the people of two islands, whose capabilities experience has demonstrated are in no-wise greater than those of the peoples of numerous other nations."

He thinks and brings strong arguments to prove that no permanent business misfortune can hinder the career of a nation which adheres to a policy of self-sufficiency. To prove this, he has written this story of the battle of protection and free trade, beginning with the first attempts at protection in England in 1264, following along the fluctuating industrial events down to business conditions to-day in the United States.

Mr. Young has done some vigorous writing in this book, which cannot fail to be appreciated, no matter upon which side of this industrial and economic problem his thought and education have given him a place.

The volume comes from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Two magnificent volumes contain the story of Slavery and Four Years War, by General Joseph Warren Keifer, who was a volunteer officer in the Union army throughout the war, and was also thoroughly familiar with the political history of the country both before and after the great struggle. The work has already been noticed at length upon this page, but a new edition offers a favorable opportunity to call attention again to this most interesting and valuable contribution to the annals of the nation.

He tells how slavery came to be introduced in the colonies; gives the reasons for its growing in strength in the South while it died out in the North; and shows how it came to disrupt old political parties, while new ones were formed on its issues. Then he carries the story through the Mexican war, the John Brown Raid, the Presidential Elections of 1856-1860, the Firing upon Sumpter, and the Secession of the Southern States; pictures the great struggle in which he bore so honorable a part, and finally the results to the nation. The whole is splendidly told in clear, comprehensive language, accurate in detail and vivid in representation.

The second volume concludes with a biography of the author that closes with the history of his services in the late war with Spain. In this struggle he ranked as major general of volunteers, being "the only person in civil life from a northern state, or who had served in the Union Army in the Civil War but never in the regular army, on whom was originally conferred that high rank in the Spanish American War."

The volumes are embellished with many portraits, maps, etc., that add greatly to their interest. They come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A little book which has in its pages a wonderful inspiration is entitled The Art of Optimism as taught by Robert Brown, ing, by William De Witt Hyde.

"To look at the world in such a way as to emphasize the evil is the art of pessimism," he writes. "To look at it in such a way as to bring out the good, and throw the evil in the background, is the art of optimism."

Mr. Hyde quotes largely from Robert Browning and also uses the words of other poets to prove that the most helpful as well as the deepest thinkers, believe and teach that in our own hands lies the power of gathering brightness out of the passing hours.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, are the publishers.

A new and enlarged edition of Elisabeth and Her German Garden has been brought out, with the addition of nearly a quarter as many more pages as were in the first issues. An entertaining preface has also been written, though the author still persists in withholding her name which even the publishers do not know, or so they say.

"The Man of Wrath," the April, May and June babies, a few friends, an eccentric gardener, and an old German house are the adjuncts to the garden in which Elizabeth found so much happiness, and where she gained the inspiration to express so many delightful thoughts clothed with a slight touch of pleasant cynicism.

So far as the text is concerned, the author regards this edition as final, but it is a work which may always be read with pleasure, for it gives a glimpse of a whimsical, humorous, and cultured nature that reveals the truth of how good it is to live when one dwells in the sunshine and forsakes the shadows.

This new issue, as were the earlier ones, is brought out by the Macmillan Co., New York.

In the pamphlets issued in The Religion of Science Library comes one entitled Whence and Whither, by Dr. Paul Carus. These questions refer to the human soul and are the first, the author says, in psychology, it being necessary to understand their significance in order to be able to answer the main question of life, "What shall we do? How shall we act? Which aim shall we pursue?"

The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, issue the pamphlet.

Highways of Literature is the title of a pamphlet published by Hurst and Company, 135 Grand street, New York. It is a reprint of a paper bearing that title by Professor David Prude, of Scotland, which has the second and explanatory one of What to Read and How to Read.

In these days of multiplicity of books, the reader who would make the most of his opportunities in a literary field, will find many helpful suggestions in these pages. They begin with a chapter upon Books in General, in which is laid down certain rules that will enable him to select the best authors and to study them in a way to give him the widest understanding of their works.

Lee & Shepard, of Boston, make a specialty of books designed especially for young people. Most of these publications it may be said are healthy in spirit, and if not always of the highest literary merit, they make wholesome entertainment for their youthful readers. Among them are the following:

Randy's Summer is a story for girls, by Amy Brooks, who has made her own excellent illustrations to accompany it, and drawn them in harmony with the incidents. Randy, the heroine, is a pretty young girl of fourteen who, with her mischievous little sister, spends a most charming summer in which a beautiful young woman from the city who has come to the country for recreation plays a prominent part. The tale is well told and interesting.

Boy Donald is another of the same sort, only that the story is for boys and the scene is laid in Southern California. The author is Penn Shirley, who continues the account of the doings of the "Happy Six" while making a tale complete in itself. A little mystery which is satisfactorily explained in the closing chapter adds zest to the narration.

In The Little Dreamer's Adventure, Frank Samuel Child makes the same children and the same closets figure as in his fine Christmas story of The House of Sixty Closets. In this an Order of Fun takes the place of a Table of Contents, and there is no question about its success. The children meet and agree to make a calendar. They call a meeting of the days, and Anna Domino sits in the chair. It is a large meeting of peculiar days, taking the whole range from New Year's Day to Christmas Day. But the story, however, contains much more than mere fun.

It is very prettily illustrated.

A book of a different character is entitled Between Boer and Briton, by Edward Stratemeyer. It relates the experiences of two boys, one American and the other English whose fathers are engaged in the Transvaal, one in farming and the other in mining operation. This is the story that the two boy friends happen to have some thrilling adventures during the war. The author has endeavored to give a correct historical setting to the incidents described.

Myths and Fables of To-day by Samuel Adams Drake shows how our daily lives are filled with sayings and doings that have their origin in some ancient thought, this being handed down from generation to generation as a form of superstition. The book covers The Folk Lore of Childhood, Weather Lore-signs of all sorts, Charms to Good Luck, Charms against Disease, Fate in Jewels, Love and Marriage, Evil Omens, Haunted Houses, Persons and Places, Presentiments, The Divining Rod, Fortune Telling, Astrology, Palmistry, etc., each of which is treated in a most entertaining fashion. The volume is illustrated by Frank T. Merrill.

In the Deer Lodge Series comes Rival Boy Sportsmen by W. Gordon Parker. The two heroes are named Perry and Donald, boys full of fun and with a great love for out-of-door sports. Their adventures and those of the clubs they belonged to, are very exciting, such as the kidnapping of Perry and his escape from the burning building where he was confined. Boy readers will enjoy the story of his heroism and determination under trying circumstances.

Jimmy, Lucy, and All, by Sophie May, is the fifth volume of the series Little Prudy's Children and is illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson. The Bonnie Dunlees spend the summer in the mountains of Southern California. Kyzie, the eldest, undertaking to teach the barefooted children, is humbled by her own mistakes, particularly by what is called "the little school ma'am's earthquake." Yet, not discouraged, she resolves "to be something and do something in the world," as she grows older. Jimmy, after a dangerous escapade, learns to say "No" to tyrannical boys, and to obey his parents. "The little two," Bab and Lucy, dress to "look exactly alike," and go on loving each other to the end of the chapter.

Books Received.

From Harper and Brothers, New York:
Friends in Exile. By Lloyd Brice, $1.25;
The Lost Continent. By Cutcliffe Hyne, 1.50;
Charming Renie. By Arabella Kenealy, 1.50;
The Infidel. By M. E. Braddon, $1.50; and
St. Peter's Umbrella. By Kalman Mikzath.

From Cassell & Co., New York:
Sisters Three. By Jessie Mansergh, $1.25;
The Story of the Heavens. By Sir Robert Stowell Ball, LL. D., D. Sc., $3.50; and
Isaac Bickerstaff. National Library Series. Steel.

From G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York:
The Dobleys. By Kate Masterson, $1.25;
The Maid of Bocasse. By May Halsey Miller, $1.50; and
The Binks Family. By John Strange Winter.

From H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston:
Mother Wild Goose and Her Wild Beast Show.

From L. C. Page & Co., Beston:
Her Boston Experiences. By Margaret Allston;
Heroines of the Bible. By Clara Erskine Clement;
The Flame of Life. By D'Annunzio;
Making Most of Social Opportunities. By Lucia Ames Mead; and
Graven on the Tables. By W. E. Love.

From the Camelot Co., New York:
A Furnace of Earth. By Hallie Erminie Rives.

From J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York:
Some Great Cause God's New Messiah. By the Author's Syndicate.

From Little, Brown and Company, Boston:
As It Is to Be. By Cora Linn Daniels, $1.00;
Sigurd Eckdal's Bride. By Richard Voss. $1.50;
A Child of Glee. By A. G. Plympton. $1.50; and
Life of Francis Parkman. By Charles Haight Farnham, $2.50.

From Edgar S. Werner Publishing Co., New York:
Flashes of Wit and Humor. By Robert Waters. $1.00;
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The Art of Breathing as the Basis of Tone Production. By Leo Kofler. $2.00.

HELP FOR WOMEN
WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

MRS. ELLA RICE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

CURES GOITRE

Remarkable Discovery that Cures this Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE.

Dr. John P. Haig, a well-known Cincinnati physician, has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that

Mrs. Lillian Brown, who was entirely cured of Goitre after suffering for 22 years.

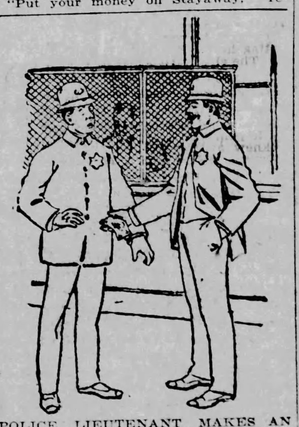
most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 270 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

HELPED THE OFFICER WIN THE BET

There is a police lieutenant in Chicago who was handed a $20 gold piece in a most unexpected manner not long ago. This particular lieutenant, his name is Collins and he is stationed at the East Chicago avenue station, formerly had a great love for the "ponies," but like many others who have grown wiser as they have grown older, "cut them out" for good last summer. One day a patrolman of the station announced that he was going to the track next afternoon and asked Lieutenant Collins if he should put up a bet for him.

"Put your money on Stayaway," replied the lieutenant in an off-handed manner. "That is the best horse I ever played and it will make a man money any time."



POLICE LIEUTENANT MAKES AN UNEXPECTED WINNING

The policeman did not exactly catch the name of the horse, but thought that the lieutenant was in earnest. So the next afternoon when he went to the track he began looking over the card, and sure enough discovered a runner named Getaway.

"That must be the very horse the lieutenant told me to bet on," muttered the policeman as he stood in the betting ring. "I'll just take the lieutenant's tip and make a nice bet."

The horse was 4 to 1 and the policeman put $10 on him for first place. Sure enough Getaway galloped home an easy winner and the policeman cashed in for his $40.

When the policeman walked into the station that night he handed Collins $20.

"What is that for?" queried the lieutenant in astonishment and surprise.

"That is your share of the money," replied the officer. "That Getaway is a great little horse. I put my money on her as you told me and copped out $40. I'm just handing you your share, as I never would have played the horse unless you had told me to."

Collins swallowed a lump or two, thought the matter over for a couple of minutes, decided to keep the money and then took the lucky better out and got him a drink.

"That is the first time I ever knew that I was a real tout," remarked the lieutenant in telling the story.

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

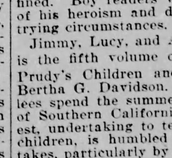
Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

BRILLIANTS.

"It is enough—
Enough—just to be good!
To lift our hearts where they are undergood;
To let the thirst for worldly power and place
Go unappeased; to smile back in God's face
With the glad lips our mothers used to kiss.
Ah! though we miss
All else but this,
To be good is enough!"

Let's take this world as some wide scene
Through which in frail but bouyant boat,
With skies now dark and now serene,
Together you and I must float;
Beholding oft, on either shore,
Bright spots where we might love to stay—
But Time pies swift his flying oar,
And away we speed, away—away.
—Thomas Moore.

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit.
—Swift.



SEND NO MONEY

Cut out this picture and send to us with your name, post office and express office. We will ship you this high grade, full nickel plated, guaranteed 5 drawer Sewing Machine by express for examination. When you see it and examine it thoroughly, and find it perfectly satisfactory, equal to the highest grade sewing machine sold by others at $40.00 to $60.00, pay the agent only $11.25 (our special factory price, which includes freight charges). Use the machine three months and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with quilter, screwdrivers, oil can, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak 5-drawer, drop head cabinet. Has every improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. SAME WORKMANSHIP, MATERIAL AND STYLE as sold by others at $40.00 to $60.00. Write for our Machine Catalogue. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

The Sunday School.

The Lost Sheep and Lost Coin. Luke xv:1-10. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The ministry of Jesus was unlike that of any other teacher of his time. He spoke with authority (Matt. vii:29), uttering truths not previously known or old truths in new setting. His courses of action were peculiar, not governed by the rules of propriety laid down in the schools and rigidly observed by all who would gain favor with the religious rulers. As a result he was never understood. Men scrutinized his conduct and yet marveled at his teaching, condemning his irregularities, but confessing his wisdom. He was particularly offensive to the Pharisees, who considered themselves the special guardians of the law and customs as interpreted by tradition. They were never able to discover the experience and the power from which all his activities proceeded. Indeed, they hated and persecuted him as an intruder and innovator who might disturb the existing order and injure their prospects of popular service. All this appears in our lesson with striking force, as Jesus defends himself against criticism and explains his conduct.

OCCASION (Verses 1 and 2).—It was at the close of a series of parables, recorded in last chapter, illustrative of the kingdom of heaven, that there gathered about Jesus a large company of publicans and sinners, persons then held in poor repute. The publicans were gatherers, despised because they represented the Roman power. They were the collectors of revenue by which the government was supported, so that their office and vocation were constant reminders of the subjection of Israel. The publicans were hated also because of their rudeness, their fraud and their oppressions. The sinners were the vile dregs of society, whose presence was supposed to be dangerous, like some contagious disease. That these persons were attracted to Christ was proof of his power. Something in his preaching may have aroused their consciences (Mark xii:37), excited their curiosity or awakened their hope. But when Jesus suffered them to approach and even encouraged them as part of his audience, the Pharisees and scribes were surprised. To them it seemed impossible that any one could walk pure and unspotted amid the pollutions of the world, and they cried out against the act.

SEEKING (Verses 3 and 4).—This criticism might have been passed by with indifference. Jesus was under no obligation to explain, but the occasion was favorable for wholesome teaching. He did not attempt any learned dissertation. That would have been unprofitable. But he presented two parables. The first was the lost sheep. A man had a flock of a hundred, one of which had wandered into the wilderness. This statement was enough to awaken interest in the heart of an orientalist, whose life made him see the danger of the wanderer. The audience therefore expected the picture drawn by Jesus of the man who left the ninety and nine and went forth seeking the lost. It was a most happy reference to a very common occurrence among shepherds, one that touched the ordinary sympathy. An appeal was thereby made to all present which none could resist, and the great teacher might proceed assured that all would follow the further development of his thought, although no one may have guessed his ultimate purpose.

REJOICING (Verses 5 and 6).—That the search for the lost would be continued until it was successful, no one would doubt, and so the story of Jesus led up to that happy result portrayed in the outcome. "When he had found it, he layeth on his shoulders," carrying it homeward, not suffering the weary one to walk, so tender was the regard, so happy was his heart. And as the man went out he rejoiced. It is said that shepherds sang under such circumstances, and that their voices rang out full and clear along the valleys, echoing among the hills, disturbing the quiet of the way, and telling to all the joy experienced. And on reaching home the man gathered his household, his servants, his neighbors and friends, announced the success and invited them to unite with him in expressions of gladness. This might seem to us an overdrawn statement, but it is true to the pastoral life of the east. Travelers informed us that similar scenes may be witnessed in our day. A lost sheep, rescued from the wolves, and from death, brought back to the fold, causes much merrymaking among the simple minded folks of those distant lands.

REPENTING (Verse 7).—The illustration being complete was applied in a very beautiful and delicate way. Jesus did not attempt to draw a parallel between a lost sheep and a lost soul, although it is evident that he intended one should represent the other. Neither did he refer to the efforts made to bring back the wayward and reclaim him to God, although those efforts are earnest and protracted, the result of Divine love for the erring. Under some circumstances the parable might have brought out both these points, but to do so in this case would have detracted somewhat from the force of the narrative and might have defeated its purpose. But Jesus holds his hearers to the fact that God and the angels rejoice at the conversion of the sinner. This was intended as a contrast with the narrow bigotry of the Pharisees. Would they dare in their legal righteousness to refuse what the holy inhabitants of heaven had granted? May they keep at a distance those who have been accepted by the Almighty? It is worthy of note that the rejoicing was on account of repentance. This presented the philosophy of the spiritual life, the condition of pardon (1 John 1:9). One penitent is esteemed above ninty-nine self-righteous.

SWEEPING (Verse 8).—The last parable touched only one side of the great principle which Jesus intended to set forth. The change in the heart of the sinner was the occasion for joy. A spiritual being sorry for its evil, turning away from it and thereby retracing his steps toward purity was accepted with gladness, because the life would thereafter be governed by new motives, and every right thinking person who knows this transformation ought to rejoice. But there was another aspect of the case deserving attention, brought out in the parable of the coin. A woman had ten pieces, one-tenth as many as the man had sheep. One was lost, and she lighted a candle and swept the house to find it. The point here is the value of the thing lost.—It has a purchasing power and it bears the image of the emperor. So the soul of the sinner, made in the Divine likeness (Gen. 1:26), may be employed in high and noble pursuits, and its rescue is therefore to be sought. On account of its worth the church, represented by the woman, lights a candle, that is, institutes illuminating and searching agencies and processes. This is the natural and legitimate business of the church, and if it is neglected then is its mission forgotten and its energy wasted.

CALLING (V. 9).—On finding her lost coin the woman did what the man did on finding his sheep—she rejoiced. She made no apology for disarranging the furniture and causing inconvenience to the occupants of the house. The irregularities, disorder and confusion were deemed to be highly proper under the circumstances. She assumed that all about her would share her spirit, and hence she called on them to unite in her expressions of joy, and they readily complied. So Jesus intended to intimate that if he had transgressed the ordinary modes of ministerial service, if he had proceeded in a way contrary to the established order, these Pharisees ought not to complain. On the contrary they ought to be first and loudest in their expressions of approval when these publicans and sinners were made hearers of the word. We could say but some of them would be immensely useful in the world? The hour of their attent attendance might be the beginning of lives that should contribute incalculable good to mankind.

LIKENESS (V. 10).—Once more Jesus endeavors to lift the thought of his audience to the heavenly world. It may be that he had the same motive in doing so that prompted his previous reference. Probably, however, he intended to emphasize the fact that spiritual beings in the other realm are governed by the considerations that influence here, and that the two realms are so related that the conditions of the lower are known in the higher. That word "likewise" is luminous with truth. Heaven and earth are not far apart. Men and angels are in close touch. The heart of an angel is like the heart of a man. The law that determines here determines there—one law in the moral universe, above and below. That mind and mood in religion is in response to that natural prompting by which all actions among men are controlled. The finding of a piece of money, the finding of a soul, are both occasions of joy, and the words of the human heart. These Pharisees had erected a fictitious standard, and are thus shown the more excellent way.

SUMMARY—Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners (I Tim. 1, 15). They were precious in his sight as wanderers, as buried beneath the rubbish and dust of time. However far removed from righteousness, however deeply sunken in shame, he sought them. This employment deserved the high praise of all, because it enlisted the sympathy of the pure beings in the realms of light. It was therefore a God-like pursuit. In like manner the people of Christ must be earnest in reclaiming the wayward. They must stoop to the lowest and the vilest and fear nothing from the contact. If the sons of God shouted together at the first creation (Job 38:7), how much more may believers when a new creation begins, when a soul is born into the light of everlasting life (Eph. 3:10). St. Bernard, with exquisite taste, says the tears of pentinence are wine of angels and of saints. Luther says the sinner's conversion causes te deums among the heavenly host.

TRY SWAMP-ROOT.

Test Its Wonderful Curative Properties Free

To Prove what this Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" may have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood, that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade, the one which we publish this week for the benefit of our readers speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy. Mrs. Mary Romans, Manchester, Texas, writes: "I write to let you know I am well and owe my health to Swamp-Root. I was so weak in my back that I could sit up but a little while at a time. Had to get up to urinate from seven to ten times through the night; could sleep but a few minutes at a time; would wake up so tired I could hardly move; felt like a heavy weight on my chest; feet cold and swelled in day time; headache all the time. I could not keep my mind on one subject more than a few seconds at a time. I would forget what I was talking about. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and since then I have taken six large bottles purchased of my druggist, and am as well as ever I was. I can't thank you enough for the wonderful good your Swamp-Root did for me.

"I gave Swamp-Root to my little girl. She could not hold her urine. It cured her. Seven bottles cured us both. If you wish to print any of this letter, do so. I remain your friend, and wish you success and long life. May you find rest after your labors are finished."

MRS. MARY ROMANS.
Jan. 4, 1900. Manchester, Texas.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

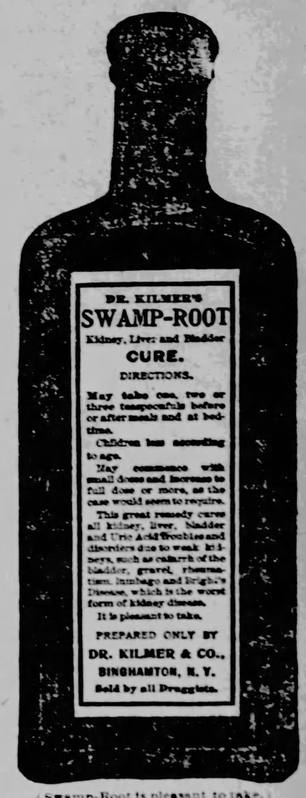
HEADACHE ALL THE TIME.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Make Men and Women Miserable.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination is it milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the "Blade" who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

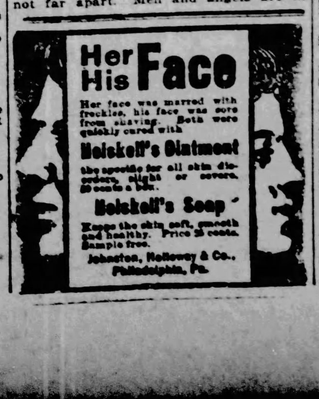
KNOWING HORSE TOOK RUNNING WATER

The services of the police were required on Saturday last in order to stop a horse from drinking from the public fountain in front of the city hall in Washington street, says the Chicago Chronicle. The animal was attached to a brewery wagon and when driven to the drinking trough

KNOWING HORSE WHO WANTED RUNNING WATER.

declined to wet his muzzle in the particular section set aside for the use of dogs and horses.

Instead the animal insisted upon quenching his thirst from the bubbling font reserved for the use of mankind. The driver tried his utmost to convince the horse that he was encroaching on sacred reserves, but all to no effect. The sensation of having the cooling fluid spout into his nostrils appeared to please him immensely useful in the world? The hour to such an extent that he refused to move, and it was not until two policemen arrived on the scene that the wise animal would consent to plod his weary way westward.



KNEW ALL ABOUT GENIUS.

"I have just finished a sonnet," said the poet.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the wife, "that'll buy a beefsteak and a sack of flour!"

"And here is an ode for the state fair."

"How fortunate! Ham is 15 cents a pound, and we haven't had any in six weeks!"

"I have also written a love song which is as tender as an April rose."

"What a dear, sweet soul you are! I'm sure that's good for a can of lard and a gallon of molasses!"

"Woman!" said the poet, sternly, "do you know what genius is?"

"Yes," she said, thoughtfully. "Sometimes it's telling the butcher to call again, shutting the door on the baker, hidin' from the house rent man, and singing, when Sunday comes, 'I would not live always; I ask not to stay!'"

One on the Clerk.

He thrust the sealed letter through the window and put down 2 cents.

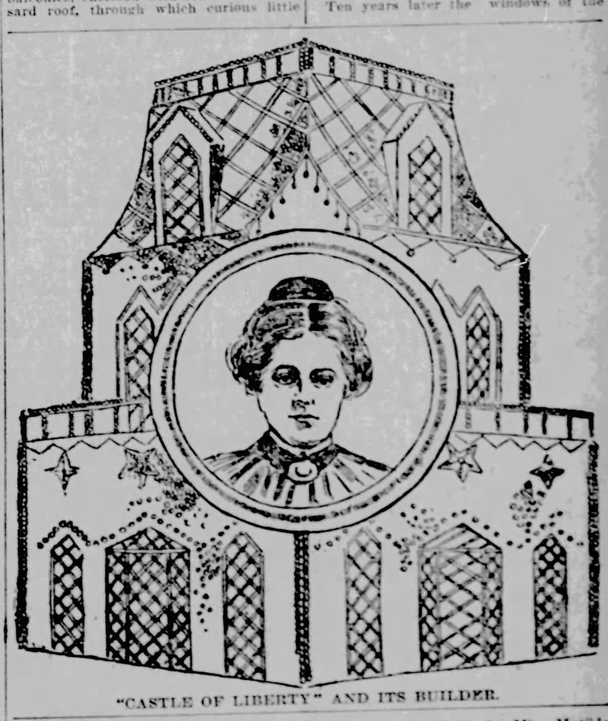
"Well, what do you want?" asked the stamp clerk gruffly.

"An automobile, please," he replied sweetly.—Philadelphia North American.

A HOUSE OF BEADS.

Wonderful Work of a Woman Whose Early Life Was Blighted.

One of the most wonderful houses in the world, which is called "The Castle of Liberty," has been built entirely of beads by Miss Matilda Hemming, of Cheltenham, England. It stands two feet high, and its first floor measures about ten inches square. The second floor has all around it the queerest little balconies, enclosed with fences. A mansard roof, through which curious little dormer windows peep, covers the third floor.



"CASTLE OF LIBERTY" AND ITS BUILDER.

It is made entirely of beads. Pure white beads form its windows, beads of chalk form its sides, the roof is of opal tinted glass.

A woman worked 50 years upon it, weaving into it the story of her life. Like her life, the house is incomplete.

The maker was an eccentric woman. When she was 18 her heart fell into the keeping of a young man of goodly appearance, but who her father thought was not of goodly ways. In fact, although Miss Matilda had but one heart to give, his stock apparently was inexhaustible.

They did their courting in the old Oxford churchyard, parental approval being denied the swain. Despite this, everything went merrily until Papa Hemming discovered the trysting place and put a stop to the meetings.

It was then that Miss Matilda began her "Castle of Liberty," as she called the "little bead house." And into it with every bead she put some longing and hope for her lost love. Some vain hope that time might change, as it is supposed to do all things, and she would "live happily ever after."

Fifteen years passed, and the structure of the "Castle of Liberty" grew. First, the sides were made on perforated cardboard with chalk beads no larger than a pinhead—still the lover stayed away.

Ten years later the windows of the first floor were finished. Miss Matilda was growing old, her hair, once dark and glossy, was almost white. The love of her youth had married another—and she had learned that life does not pass according to plan, but that broken and married the years have to be taken up and the mosaic be made as perfect as possible from the shattered pieces.

The house became a part of her life. With it went all her thoughts. She spoke to no one, lived in one room and prayed that she could live long enough to see her work completed.

WEALTHY MAN EATS ALL HIS WATERMELON

The watermelon was large, luscious and properly cooled, which, perhaps, was the cause that plac

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 179,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms.

CONFESSION OF A DEMOCRAT.

"I am a Democrat. I admire W. J. Bryan. I do not agree with him on any particular proposition which he advances. I believe that his announced policy with reference to the Philippines would result in disgrace and discredit to the party, and anything but glory to the country. I believe in the gold standard, but I think his election as President would have little effect toward changing our financial policy which has become written law and I propose to vote for him. I cannot say that, if I honestly believed that my vote would elect him, I would cast it for him. Really, I would not vote for him if I thought for a moment my vote would elect him; but as I live in Ohio, and as this state will cast its electoral vote against him any way, I shall vote for him, simply because—well, simply because—"

The above is the expressed sentiment and intention of an honest, well-meaning and thoroughly patriotic Democrat of the city of Toledo. He is a gentleman who, if his country were assailed from without instead of from within, would be found at the very white heat of enthusiasm for the chastisement of her foes, the maintenance of her honor and the glory of her flag. He is a gentleman, however, to whom the name of party and in whom the reverence of party tradition is stronger than his political wisdom and his political common sense.

While he would not admit that he would cast his vote in a way that would practically be a blow at the prosperity of the country, yet his prejudices are so strong, and he is so politically hide-bound that he admits his willingness to fire his ballot into the air rather than cast it into the scale for the continuance of the prosperity of the country and the maintenance of the place she has so lately taken among the nations of the earth.

The Democrat who made the statement quoted above wholly disregards the advice which Mr. Bryan, skilled in patriotic phrases, gave in a speech delivered at Lincoln, Nebraska, only a day or two after the Kansas City convention. In that speech Mr. Bryan said:

"Every citizen in this contest should cast his vote with the thought that upon his vote migh depend the result of this election," etc.

The question naturally arises as to whether those who profess to admire Mr. Bryan, yet who do not agree with him upon the issues, will take his advice. Should they do so, the result would be even more certain than it is at present.

Thousands, captivated by the dashing personality of the Nebraska demagogue (nd the word demagogue is used in no disparaging sense), could never find it in their hearts to vote to do things that would naturally follow the election of Bryan. A suppressed and silent, but nevertheless intense wave of indignation, swept over the great heart of the Democratic party of this country when Grover Cleveland ordered the flag hauled down at Honolulu. What would come of it should Bryan, if elected, haul down the flag at Manila, turn the great archipelago, for which we have paid $20,000,000, over to a bandit chief, whose animating motive is greed, whose shibboleth is revenge, and whose policy is at variance with every dictate of decency, order and law?

What Democrat, with his country's interests at heart, could view with equanimity the spectacle of an administration, for which he voted, deserting the duty which confronts this nation in the Philippine islands? What Democrat reasonably well satisfied with the present prosperous condition of the country, could view with anything short of alarm and indignation the unsettlement of as sound a system of currency as the nation ever enjoyed? What Democratic could view with satisfaction the deprecation in values, the wreck of industry and the general ruin which would follow inevitably a reversion to a silver basis for our financial fabric?

It is a reasonable assertion that 15 per cent of the Democrats who propose casting their votes for the ticket nominated at Kansas City utterly repudiate in their own hearts nearly every plank of the platform upon which that ticket professes to stand and upon which their suffrages are asked. What are they going to do about it? They know what would follow should their party be triumphant in the present conflict. They know precisely what would happen. Are they prepared for it? Let them honestly search their hearts for an honest answer to the presumption of an honest political conscience. Let them ponder the utterance of Mr. Bryan himself at Lincoln. Do they heed his words? Then let them follow his advice, and vote for national honor and continued prosperity.

Democrats are busily claiming states without the consent of the claimed.

BRYAN'S RANTINGS.

Every day bringing more convincing reports of the absolute certainty of crushing defeat, has driven William Jennings Bryan to desperation. He has lost his head. He has become the prince of demagogues, the chief of alarmists.

In Indianapolis last night, Bryan became unduly excited over the standing army. After enumerating the evils of such an army, Mr. Bryan said:

"Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation."

The "they" referred to by Mr. Bryan are the Republicans, the inference being that Republicans are the deadly enemy of labor and laborers.

Mr. Bryan professes to be alarmed because of an army of one soldier to every 1,000 inhabitants. He sees in this not only imperialism, but the crushing of citizenship. The proportion of soldiers to population is no greater than the proportion of policemen employed to keep the peace in our cities.

Mr. Bryan talks about the discontent in our cities. Where is it? Why does it not exhibit itself? Are not factories and workshops running day and night, giving employment at good wages to the millions of laborers? The discontent was four years ago when men were idle because of Democratic rule. It was Republican legislation which started the wheels, gave the men work and removed the discontent caused by four years of Democratic administration.

The standing army of 100,000 men is a small force when it is considered what the United States is doing abroad, in China and in the Philippines. Did it ever occur to Mr. Bryan that the army would not have to be kept up to the maximum were it not for the comfort and assistance given by him and his followers to the Filipino insurrectionists?

There will be no scare because of the standing army Mr. Bryan, slick demagogue though he may be, cannot fool the people. He tried it four years ago and failed. They know him better now, and take less stock in his utterances than they did four years ago. They realize that instead of being their friend he is their enemy because he preaches discord and discontent solely for the purpose of advancing his personal interests.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

At the end of this month we shall discontinue our three months' campaign subscription offer, after which we shall ask nothing but yearly subscriptions. For the next two or three weeks, however, we will give special three months' terms on application, to those who desire to raise three months' clubs.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Why should any farmer vote for Bryan, and consequently against the policies which, since March 4, 1897, have so greatly promoted the prosperity of American agriculture?

Our farmers produce not only the grain and other breadstuffs, the meats, etc., to feed our own 75,000,000 of people, but they have a large surplus which must be marketed abroad. The greater the foreign demand for farm products, the better the price to the farmer. Hence it is to his direct interest to promote our export trade in agricultural products.

This export trade was never so great as from 1897 to the present. In that period we have exported $800,000,000 MORE of agricultural products than under Cleveland's administration.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, last, our total agricultural exports were valued at $844,450,000, a gain of $51,638,000 over the previous fiscal year.

Compared with the previous years of Cleveland, the McKinley administration shows a gain of $200,000,000 a year in the total exports of agricultural products.

The farmers of the country are prosperous, and this prosperity will continue, so far as this can be done by legislative policies, so long as the Republican party controls the destinies of the nation. Is there any reason the farmers should support Bryan and Bryanism, whose triumph would end prosperity, and bring an era of hard times like those from 1893 to 1897?

"I am for free wool."

"It is immaterial to me whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not."

The two extracts given above are from a speech in congress by Mr. Bryan on the Wilson tariff bill, which he supported strongly. They are of interest to the farmers of the nation.

A WRONG DEFINITION.

David B. Hill has just added his definition of the term "imperialism" to the many heretofore given. It is, in effect, that when we acquire territory, the constitution at once, of its own power, extends over it.

As a matter of history, we have never acquired territory in any case without Congress passing a law extending the authority of the constitution and of the United States laws over the new area—save in one case, where the treaty of cession stipulated that the inhabitants were, by its own ratification, made American citizens.

But Mr. Hill knows well enough that this issue, under his definition, can not be settled by the vote of the people. It could not be settled by Mr. Bryan, were he elected President, nor yet by Congress; for neither the President nor Congress has power to pass upon the interpretation of the constitution. That power belongs alone to the supreme court of the United States. It, and it alone, has the authority.

Consequently Mr. Hill is discussing a definition which can have no proper place in a political ampaign. The United States has expanded its area by taking the Philippines; the real question is, shall we retain them, or contract our area by giving them up?

This is a question which the people can and will pass upon. The abstract question whether acquired aerritory is under the constitution by the mere act of acquisition is one which the Supreme court will decide when a case involving it is brought before it. Why does not Mr. Hill, or Mr. Bryan, have a suit begun to test the question?

The indications are that we shall have a swarm of lies about alleged Filipino successes between now and election. The story of the loss of the little gunboat Villalobos and hr crew is one of these. Admiral Kempff has officially contradicted it. However, these lies will not elect Mr. Bryan—nor even aid him in the campaign.

APPEAL TO IGNORANCE.

"The Democratic party remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution," is an expression in Bryan's formal letter of acceptance that is most puzzling. The constitution itself throws no light upon it. That document itself, Article 1, Section 8, says: "The Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Nothing there about gold and silver. The only mention of those metals is in Article 1, Section 10, which says that "no state shall coin money, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." These are absolutely the only expressions of the constitution upon the question, and yet Mr. Bryan uses them in such connection as to carry the clear inference that "the gold and silver coinage of the constitution" is now and only can be "the ratio of 16 to 1," which he expressly declares to be "the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mints."

Who are "those" but the silver trust, which demands, through Bryan and his supporters, that the entire power of the government shall be put at their control to compel the treasury to take all the silver at 16 to 1 that they can bring, while it costs them not much over 40 to 1? Talk about trusts and monopolies and extortions, where is there anything to equal this? And to accomplish it, every business interest is to be imperilled, every wage-earner is to stand the risk of losing his job, every farmer is to see his crop values put at hazard.

But "the gold and silver coinage of the constitution" that Bryan talks about was never 16 to 1 until 1834, and the very law which provided for it did so for the avowed purpose of getting gold into circulation by diminishing the ratio paid for silver; and from that day, for these sixty-six years, the United States has been practically upon a gold basis, put there by a Democratic congress and President. The ratio before that was 15 to 1, and put at that point, as explained by Thomas Jefferson, who said, "that the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether," and that it depended on "the market price of gold in the several countries." Bryan repudiates "the market price" that Jefferson required, and Bryan and his party also repudiate "the several countries" of Jefferson when they declare that they are not willing "that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver."

HENRY CLEWS'S OPINION.

There is probably no financial man better known throughout the United States than the veteran Henry Clews, of New York. In a discussion of the political situation, Mr. Clews emphatically declares that the money question is the supreme one in this campaign. Four years ago Bryan declared many times in his speeches that "the gold standard will not be maintained in this country longer than until I can get rid of it." He has stated substantially the same thing in this year's speeches.

Add to this the fact that Bryan actually forced the Kansas City convention to declare specifically for free silver, and it should be clear to every man whose vision extends beyond the tip of his nose that, should Bryan be elected, he will use every effort to foist free silver upon the country. The hand-to-hand battle he would bring on would play havoc with the country. Capital would be withdrawn from business wherever possible—and every one knows what that would mean.

The first blow would fall upon labor—upon the wage-workers, who are least able to bear it. Capital can take care of itself. It is withdrawn and locked up. The only loss is that of interest or profits to the owner. His capital still remains. But labor has no such resource except to a very limited extent—the extent of its savings. Recollect what the tariff agitation cost the country under the last Democratic administration. Nearly every manufacturing establishment affected by the tariff ran on half time. A large number closed up altogether and the manufacturing centers were filled with starving families. Now an agitation for the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1 or any other ratio would have the effect of duplicating that horrible season of ruin and desolation. There would be no escape from it.

Mr. Clews emphatically asserts his opinion that there is no security for honest money, a sound currency, and the stability of present industrial conditions except in the re-election of William McKinley. The renewal of his administration means business peace, financial tranquility, continued progress along all the lines of national growth and development. The victory of Bryan would be almost as ruinous to the business world as the West Indian cyclone was to stricken Galveston.

LINCOLN TO SCHURZ.

Mr. Carl Schurz, in his speeches in the east, is assailing the president and denouncing the policy of the administration in the Philippines. Mr. Schurz was doing the same thing thirty-eight years ago. Then, as now, he was attacking the administration because of its war policy. President Lincoln wrote to Mr. Schurz on March 24, 1862, in answer to a fault-finding epistle:

I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections and the administration is failing because the war is unsuccessful, and that I must not flatter myself that I am not justly to blame for it.

I certainly know that if the war fails, the administration fails, and that I will be blamed for it, whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I could not do better; therefore I blame you for blaming me.

I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have "heart in it." Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the pudge of hearts, or of "heart in it?" If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others; and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject, I should have none left. Republicans or others—not even yourself.

For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have "heart in it," that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine.

This shows the patient, forbearing nature of Lincoln in dealing with a chronic fault-finder. Mr. Schurz is still finding fault, and it will prove that he is now no more successful in having things go his way than he was in 1862.

The paramount issue of the Democratic party is doing precious little paramounting these days.

While we're about it let's make the Republican plurality in Ohio 100,000. It can be done.

THE CLOSING MONTH.

The closing four weeks of the national campaign begin with Bryan in Kentucky and Roosevelt in Illinois—both working eastward. The West is all aflame politically. The feeling of over-confidence in the result, which has been so peculiar a feature of the situation from the beginning of the campaign, is all gone. Enthusiasm has replaced indifference in the Republican ranks from Ohio west to the Pacific.

The battle now drifts to the East, and for the closing two weeks that section, especially New York, will be the scene of political conflict. The Democrats have a lingering hope they may be able to capture the electoral vote of the Empire state, and will make a most desperate effort to do so. They understand fully that, unless this can be done, their cause is absolutely hopeless. There has been but little Democratic campaigning there so far, and the plan is to start a wave of enthusiasm with Bryan's visit which it is hoped will overcome the Republicans. But as the latter understand fully the plans of the foe, they are preparing to meet the Bryan invasion with a strong force of Republican spellbinders, whose arguments shall neutralize the specious pleas of the Nebraskan.

The Bryan invasion of the East is really a forlorn hope—a desperate dash to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. The West will show Republican gains. States, whose electoral votes were in the Bryan column in 1896, will cast them for the Republican ticket this year. Even Nebraska, his home state, is in the doubtful column. The Republican chairmen of Oregon, Washington and California—the Pacific states—are sure of them; those of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and South Dakota assert positively that Republican success therein is assured.

While the indications strongly favor the Republicans, it will not do to take the matter for granted. Every voter must be up and doing within the month of the campaign which remains. If each man does his duty, the night of November 6 will record the triumphant re-election of McKinley as President of the United States.

SPECIAL OFFER TO OCTOBER SUBSCRIBERS.

We have several thousand yearly subscribers whose time expires this month. To each we have mailed a special offer for renewal, remarkable because no other newspaper published in this country will make a similar one. It is an offer that not one will be likely to decline, and we warn all that if not accepted during October, it will never be offered you again. Any person whose time expires this month, who has not received our special offer, will please drop a postal card asking for a duplicate. The offer has been mailed to all, but occasionally some go astray in the mails.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

While matters regarding China are still in much of a tangle, the situation is certainly improving. The edict of the Emperor Kwang Su, denouncing the Boxer movement, and designating nine ringleaders for punishment—at the head of the list being Prince Tuan, the arch-conspirator—is a long step toward a settlement.

The diplomatic processes among the powers are tedious, owing to mutual jealousies. The United States has made a shining success in its own field. At the beginning of the trouble our diplomacy amazed and startled the chancelleries of Europe. It was a novelty for a country to state frankly and publicly the course it intends to pursue in a grave matter of international concern. Sharp criticism of our "shirt-sleeved diplomacy" filled the European official press for a time, reflecting the ideas of the respective governments.

When Germany formulated her policy of requiring the punishment of the instigators of the outrages as the preliminary to any diplomatic settlement, the United States promptly dissented from so radical a proceeding. We announced our intention of withdrawing our forces, except a legation guard, and of negotiating directly for peace. This brought out more criticism; but our views have now been accepted. Germany has modified her original note, and the outlook is now that Great Britain will acquiesce. This means an understanding between these two nations and the United States on this matter, and that our diplomacy has scored a decided triumph.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The great anthracite strike will probably be settled by the convention of the miners which has been called for Friday next. One week ago it looked as though the matter would be ended in a few days, but the offer of increased wages was not the success it was expected to be. Now the matter is to be taken up in a different way, and it is to be hoped a settlement which is fair and equitable to all concerned will be reached, and the 140,000 idle men return to work, thus ending the paralysis of a great industry.

There is more of the real stuff in young Alfred Vanderbilt than people thought. There are not many young men in this day and age who would deliberately go to work in the lowest positions of a great railway company when they might be enjoying the butterfly life that forty millions of dollars would enable them to lead. Young Vanderbilt's riches bring him great responsibilities and he has determined to accept them in a manly, courageous manner.

Mr. Bryan asserted what he must know to be an untruth when he said in his speech before the campaign clubs at Indianapolis, that the Republicans want an army "so large that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation." There is no discontent among the working people at present, and it is always at a minimum under Republican policies.

The Kansas City Times wants to know if Hanna can buy this election. Is the Times willing to admit that Democrats have their price?

Webster Davis declares he is being followed by British spies. Web. has caught on to how actors advertise themselves.

How would the people like to have the whole country Cockranized? Save us from Bryanism and Cockranism!

IS IT NOT TREASON?

The importation of Sixto Lopez, a Filipino agent in Europe, to aid the campaign of Bryan, will not be well received by the American people. He has with him as secretary a British subject—Thomas Patterson, of Queensland, Australia. He announces that Lopez comes "to tell the American people what the Filipinos desire," and to get out a book, for campaign purposes, in reply to the report of the Schurman commission.

If Senor Lopez would tell the whole truth as to what the Filipinos desire, he would say the majority of them acquiesce cheerfully American rule, and desire the Tagalo insurrection to cease. He is not here, however, to speak for the whole Filipino population, but merely as spokesman for Aguinaldo and his Tagalo adherents. The other tribes are making no trouble. The Tagalos alone are incited to insurrection by Aguinaldo, animated entirely by the hope of Bryan's election.

The presence of Lopez in the United States will be represented in the islands as a notable event. It will be said he is here defying the government, under the all-powerful protection of Mr. Bryan. There will be a recrudescence of the insurrection—what is left of it—and more American soldiers will be murdered as the direct result of Bryan's flag-hauling policy, and the importation of this Tagalo insurgent to help him.

If this act be not treason, it verges very closely on the definition of that crime in the constitution: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Is not this adherence to the Tagalo insurrectionists, and giving them aid and comfort?

HILL'S INCONSISTENCY.

Hon. David Bennett Hill, in his speech opening the campaign for the Democrats of Brooklyn on October 1, said:

I make no apologies to any one for my activity in this campaign. I participated in the convention at Kansas City which framed the platform and named the candidates—a convention which treated me with marked courtesy from the commencement to the end of its proceedings—and as an honorable man I was bound to acquiesce in the result of its deliberations.

Senator Hill, however, makes no attempt to reconcile his position this year with that during the 1896 campaign. It will be recalled that he was not only a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Bryan that year, but he was also one of the star actors in the most exciting scenes of that memorable gathering. In that historic convocation of Democracy Senator Hill was the spokesman for the sound money forces representing the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Surely if active participation in the proceedings of a convention should always warrant adhesion to the ticket nominated, according to Mr. Hill's logic, he should have been the most active champion of Bryanism in the country in 1896. But it will be recalled that Hill at that time "wore his sovereignty under his hat," and repudiated the action of the convention. He retired to Wolfert's Roost and vouchsafed no word of encouragement to the forces of destruction and revolution that marched to overwhelming defeat under the Bryan banner.

Of course the public has long since ceased to look on David B. Hill as an exponent of conscience or consistency in statesmanship or politics, but at the same time his attitude fairly well represents the awkward position occupied by several other gentlemen of more prominence than influence whose action in the present campaign is sadly at variance with their professions in the past.

NEW YORK ALL RIGHT.

Reports from New York state are most encouraging for Republicans, as the tide has set in strongly against Bryan and Bryanism. Republicans are feeling confident, and the Democrats, while bluffing, are demoralized and discouraged. Chairman Hanna's statement, after reaching Chicago from New York, to the effect that the Empire state is safe to Republicans, has added to the feeling of confidence, for whatever may be said of Mr. Hanna he has never been accused of rainbow-chasing.

The dissensions in the Democratic ranks in New York are not healed. Croker and Hill and their friends are not on good terms. There are grave doubts if either of the two great leaders are losing sleep in their anxiety to carry the state for Bryan.

Ever since 1864 New York state has whip-sawed between the two parties. In that year her vote went to Lincoln. In 1868 Seymour captured the electoral vote; in 1872 it went to Grant. Tilden carried the state in 1876, and Garfield in 1880. In 1884 Cleveland captured the vote of the state and in 1888 it went to Harrison. In 1892 there was another flop, and Cleveland profited, while in 1896, it went to McKinley. Democrats have been insisting that this year it will again go into the Democratic column; but the indications at this time point to a splendid Republican victory.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

The campaign in the Buckeye state is now on in earnest. Stump speakers of both parties are traveling up and down the state discussing issues while the newspapers are devoting columns each day to the campaign. Clubs are being organized in almost every ward and township and every energy is being bent by both parties looking to a full vote on election day.

There is no good reason for believing that Ohio is in doubt. There is nothing tangible on which Democrats can base any hope for success. Ohio has never given her electoral vote to a Democratic Presidential candidate and she will not do so this year.

Republicans have a superb organization and they are full of enthusiasm. The condition of the farmers, business men and wage-earners is such that there is no danger of a slump to Bryanism.

The tide has set in towards a magnificent Republican victory in McKinley's state and the only thing to be done is to continue the splendid fight now begun. There are those Republicans who believe the state will be carried by 100,000 plurality and there are good grounds for believing this. It is a mark to be worked for and every Republican voter should give his time to the campaign that this result may be attained. While we are about it let us give them a licking they will remember.

Mr. Bryan still refuses to say whether he considers the disfranchisement of negroes in the South to be right or wrong.

WATCH AWARDS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The three largest clubs sent in during last month were:

D. C. Thompson, Oakland, Ia.....112
Rose Bowers, Fisher, Pa..... 71
H. H. Brown, Cottage Grove, Ogn.. 70

We have therefore sent by registered mail a watch to each of these parties. Who will get the October watches?

HOW BUSINESS MEN FEEL.

One of the prominent railroad journals of New York city contains letters in almost every issue from big business houses, industries and commercial enterprises. These letters are, of course, nonpartisan and relate solely to the condition of trade and the outlook for future business.

In a recent issue of this trade paper appears a letter from the firm of Hambleton & Co., a big Baltimore house, and what the letter says is all the more significant because the members of the firm are Democrats. They talk politics, too, and among other things say:

It seems to us entirely useless to attempt to guess whether the market will go up or down in the near future. We know that general conditions are good, that the railroads are making money, crops are good with such prices ruling as assure good profits to the producers, money is easy and labor is generally well employed. There is naturally some hesitation about undertaking new enterprises and enlarging our industries with the shadow of Bryanism hanging, like the sword of Damocles, over our heads. Of course, the election of Bryan is a very remote possibility and altogether improbable, but the bare possibility of such a national misfortune is sufficient to stop the wheels of trade. However, we are still inclined to believe that before the election the public will be entirely satisfied of the re-election of President McKinley, and we expect the good effect to be felt in advance of the election. Mr. Bryan not only insisted upon the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, but particularly that a positive declaration should be made in favor of free silver coinage and also that the ratio of 16 to 1 should be maintained. Now, Mr. Bryan is going around the country and saying as little as possible about silver, although he did let slip out at Zanesville, the other day—"the position of the Democratic party on the money question has undergone no change." It is too late for Mr. Bryan to try and dodge the silver question, especially as he has accepted the nomination of two parties and will accept that of another, all demanding the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It will be observed that these gentlemen look upon free silver as the paramount issue and have a good idea of what will happen should Bryan be elected. They have sized up the situation correctly and Bryanism and free silverism are the impending dangers which threaten the country as they did four years ago.

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

As announced last week, the Parisian Dream City series of portfolios is now completed. For the benefit of our readers who may not have secured the complete set (twenty in all), we have arranged, for a limited time, to supply at the same prices as heretofore, ten cents each, any part or parts desired to make complete sets.

We are also now arranging with the publishers, for our exclusive use, the complete series, handsomely bound in flexible covers, which we shall offer to you at the very low price of $1.50, all charges prepaid; or the Weekly Blade one year and the bound volume for only $1.75. The work being a pictorial history of the world's greatest exposition, should find a place in the home of every family taking The Blade.

MR. BOUTELL'S CHALLENGE.

Hon. Henry S. Boutell is a representative in Congress from a Chicago district—the Sixth Illinois. In opening his campaign he made a speech which touched up one weak point in Bryan's "anti-imperialist" issue in the following words:

Is Mr. Bryan sincere in his avowed interest in the oppressed, in his professed love for the workingman, in his apparent anxiety that no one should be governed without his consent? Let us put him to a simple test. No one will accuse him of reluctance to speak in public. It is no hardship to him to discuss political issues. I challenge William Jennings Bryan between now and November 6 to speak in the capital of each of the old slave states, urging the repeal of all constitutions and laws designed to disfranchise the colored population or restrict their suffrage, insisting that the state and local authorities shall see that every colored voter has full opportunity to cast his ballot and have it counted, advising the white population to live up to the Declaration of Independence, respect the provisions of the constitution, and allow colored voters to give their opinion in the choice of governor and legislators, and submit themselves to the rule of the majority, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Hon. John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, was pretty much of an "imperialist" himself, when, in recently addressing the New York alumni of Amherst college, he said:

I am just enough of a Democrat to take the floor and be on its equality. On the other hand, I am just enough of a Republican, let me say, to advocate in the strongest terms that we uphold the administration until all the fruits of its efforts are tied to us with a bond of the strongest iron. (Cheers.) We are now at a critical stage. Every one knows, the whole world knows, that we entered upon the Spanish war with the best of purposes and motives, and who can rightly forbid our taking the fruits? The question is not one of territorial expansion, of aggrandizement. That was settled for all eternity when Admiral Dewey planted the flag on the Philippine islands.

A PANIC PRODUCER.

As a panic producer Bryan is acknowledged to be a complete success by the gold men who support him for the imperialistic bugaboo. Their idea seems to be that of Carl Schurz, who concedes that a panic is sure to come from Bryan's election, unless the Republican congress ties Bryan's hands. Richard Olney also anticipates a panic, as shown by his expression that "panics are as dust in the balance" compared with other Bryan benefits—such as Altgeldism and the like, we suppose.

None of these men need expect, however, that a Bryan panic will wait until congress convenes, because it will commence as soon as their candidate is elected. As a Columbus wage-earner said the other day, "I have a little money saved, but the day after Bryan's election I am going to get it out of bank and put it into gold if I can." He is not the only one; and the last Democratic presidential success showed what this feeling meant, when it extended among all the people, for folks in their fear for their money, forget their politics.

Webster Davis has probably discovered by this time how easy it is for a man to make a monkey of himself.

It will soon require a search warrant to find the "paramount" issue of imperialism.

SHE IS A DEPUTY STATE OFFICER

DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR OF NEBRASKA.

J. F. Cornell, auditor of the state of Nebraska, has not experienced any regret because of his action in appointing Miss Mamie Muldoon his deputy. When elected to his present position Mr. Cornell was of course besieged by the usual horde of applicants for subordinate positions. Among them was Miss Muldoon, who hardly expected that a woman could stand much of a chance in the crowd. Her recommendations were of such a character as to command attention, however, and after a personal interview with Mr. Cornell she was selected for the post of deputy auditor at a salary of $1,800 a year—a very comfortable figure as salaries go in Nebraska. Miss Muldoon readily found the $5000 bond required and has given entire satisfaction in the position to which she was assigned. She is an unusually good looking girl, besides being possessed of brain far above the average.

TRIUMPH FOR AN AMERICAN

At the Paris Exposition. Vocal Music's "Honorable Mention."

Mme. Katherine Evans von Klenner, of New York, has received official notice from the directors of the Paris Exposition of the highest and only prize given in the art of vocal music, "honorable mention," which is in the nature of a triumph for a woman and an American in an educational and artistic sense. No

MADAME KATHERINE VON KLENNER.

Photograph by Rose & Soule

other exposition has ever given a prize for an exhibit such as hers, and the matter is especially noticeable, as the work of women has received little or no recognition in any department. American, French and other countries having been persistently snubbed throughout the exposition. The exhibit of Mme. von Klenner was solicited by the French government, and it has been a subject of congratulation that she was selected to represent the link of artistic amity and association that exist at present in the vocal and musical chain binding together the artists of France and America. Her exhibit evoked praise from all sides. Mme. von Klenner has an international reputation, and has appeared at many concerts every summer on her trips abroad since her debut as a singer before the old Kaiser Wilhelm. She has sung before every court of Europe, and possesses many beautiful gifts from the crowned heads of Europe who have enjoyed her singing. She has received offers to remain abroad, but, as she has achieved her success as an American woman, she prefers to remain in this country. She was the only singer at the United States pavilion in Paris at the grand reception given to the foreign commissioners on July 26, and to which twenty-two hundred people were invited. This was considered another signal honor, the privilege having been sought by some of the greatest opera singers who were then present in Paris.

TROPICAL CYCLONES.

How They Start and Travel on Their Jonrneys of Destruction.

While the interest is ripe and the community stands aghast at the appalling loss of life caused along the Gulf coast by the recent West Indian hurricane, a short history of these great storms, together with their cause, may not be amiss.

Hurricanes or tropical cyclones may bo said to be children of the sun in their incipient stages, growing by degrees until they become leviathans of the deep, vast whirlwinds, dealing death and destruction to everything in their paths.

The North Atlantic Ocean, six to eight degrees north of the equator, toward its warmer westward side in the vicinity of the Windward Islands, appears to be the favored locality for their formation, the months of August, September and October being those of greatest frequency. This is the region of equatorial calms or the doldrums, a belt lying between the trade winds of light variable winds, frequent calms and thunderstorms. The air of this region being quiet becomes rapidly heated and charged with moisture, thus producing an unstable condition of the atmosphere and a gradual overturning, and from this the development proceeds, the spiral rotations of its surface winds being caused by the deflective force of the earth's rotation to the right in this hemisphere, or contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch.

The hurricane having once started, a variety of causes tend to its development, the principal one being the latent heat released during its excessive rainfall. The storm center itself, with its radial inflowing winds, generally moves at the rate of eight to ten miles an hour northwestward to about latitude 25 or 30, where they generally recurve to the north and east, being carried along in the general trend of the upper currents.

The recent hurricane pursued a track seldom traversed by this class of storms, its deflection across the gulf being caused by an area of high barometer overlying the eastern states, which probably saved the South Atlantic seaboard from its ravages.

Fortunately these storms break up or diminish greatly in intensity on entering the continent, the sea, the great storehouse of their energy, being withdrawn. While in all great hurricanes the wind attains a velocity of 60 to 100 miles an hour, yet the greatest loss of life is invariably caused by the high tides forced inland by the winds and waves and carrying death and devastation to all before them, and had not Galveston been situated on a low lying island, subject to the high tides, while the loss of life by wind would have been considerable, the appalling disaster due to wind and wave would not have resulted.

In the following list appear some of the great tropical storms of the century:

Indianola, Tex., near Galveston, totally destroyed in 1875 and 176 lives lost.

Hurricane which devastated Guadaloupe September, 1865, the barometer falling to 27.95 inches and over an inch and a half in 70 minutes.

Jamaica hurricane, August, 1881, devastated Jamaica, with a loss of 1,200 lives.

Hurricane of August, 1899, which devastated Porto Rico, with great loss of life.

All of the above storms, though, sink into significance compared with what is known as the Backergunge cyclone in eastern Bengal in 1870, which flooded the low lying islands at the mouth of the Brahmaputra river with a huge tidal wave in which over 100,000 natives are supposed to have perished.

Cockran Then and Now.

Omaha Bee.

Bourke Cockran is coming to Omaha again, but we may be sure his speech this year will not stand muster with the speech he delivered here four years ago warning people against the dangers threatening the country from Bryanism.

CURE FOR WEAK MEN!

Do you want to become strong again? Do you want to regain your former youthful ambition and vigor of manhood? Do you want your organs strengthened and become a man among men, so you can enjoy life? Then wear

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It will restore your youthful vigor in thirty days and make you a man in every respect. It will cure you of all the results of youthful folly, such as poor memory, broken-down nervous system, mental depression, bashfulness, varicocele, pains in the back, seminal weakness, lost manhood, kidney and bladder trouble. All you have to do is put the Belt on when you go to bed and wear it until morning. It's strengthening and invigorating current is infused into every part of your body all night and when you get up you will feel like a new man. Do this for 30 days and you are cured. It will cure you of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Indigestion, Constipation, Ague and Malarial troubles, no matter how much medicine you may have taken in vain.

READ WHAT A KANSAS MAN SAYS:

CALDWELL, KAN., Aug. 18th, 1900.

Dr. A. Owen Electric Belt Co., St. Louis, Mo:

Gentlemen:—For two years I was afflicted with Nervous Debility and Lost Manhood; also, Rheumatism and Constipation. I tried many doctors and they all said they could cure me in short order, but all failed. After trying medicine for two years without the least benefit I gave up all hopes of a cure. Then I heard of Dr. Owen's Electric Belt, and, after being assured by you that it would cure me, ordered one. After wearing it only six weeks I am cured. I am as strong and vigorous as ever and look like a new man. I fully believe your Belt will cure any case of Lost Manhood in the world. I shall be glad to answer all inquiries of those who write me enclosing stamped envelope for reply.

W. F HUFFMAN.

CAUTION There is only one reliable and genuine Electric Belt made, and that is Dr. Owen's; all others are cheap imitations, with high prices attached or a fraud. Don't be deceived by "free trial" or "pay when cured" advertisements; it is only a scheme to catch you. Such offers seem very fair and flattering, but they are bogus. Under no circumstances buy a Belt of any kind until you have seen Dr. Owen's.

The above picture shows the Dr. Owen Belt with spinal appliance attached for the cure of Weak Back, Chest, Heart and Lung troubles, and catarrh. It is the most complete and strongest electrical health appliance science can produce. Write or call at once for **free illustrated** book of 224 pages and **special book on private ailments**, which explains all.

DR. A. OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO., No. 522 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 2 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views or all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.0.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

Our portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt are handsome lithograph crayon work, size 18x23 inches, on heavy plate paper. We furnish them at the following very low prices:

Single portraits	15c
Per pair	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and one portrait	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and two portraits	40c

Write for terms to agents. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

What He Might Take.

"I see yer movin' out, boss," remarked a very disreputable looking Weary Willie who had stooped to watch the operation. "Is dey anything you don't want at I might take?"

"Yes," snapped the crusty suburbanite, tossing a bundle into the van, "a bath!"—Standard and Times.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1886—Regina Waist.

The waist to this frock is a dainty, stylish design easily put together and looks as well made from inexpensive fabrics as it would from expensive ones. The full waist, though made over a lining, has only under-arm seams. The fullness at the front is gathered at the neck and waist. The back is gathered only at the waist line. The one-piece sleeve is fitted close to the elbow, and the broad fitted

collar has one point in the back and two in front. There is a broad belt cut in points to finish the bottom of the waist. Bands of the material or trimming about an inch and a half wide extend from the top of the waist to the belt, both back and front.

1887—Bourge Skirt.

The skirt is a simple and dressy design, suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics generally employed for young girls' gowns. It is a popular three-piece design with a deep plait in the back. The front is plaited over a lining, thus giving a new and stylish effect. Bands of flat trimming may be used quite effectively in this design.

1680—Dora Coat.

A very useful little garment for fall is given in the Dora, a double-breasted loose coat for girls of six, eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years. It is cut with a box coat front and half fitting back, and has a wide circular collar. The material is blue ladies cloth with a white collar

banded with blue. It is equally pretty in olive or red serge or smooth cloth.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1893 Iris Frock.

One never hesitates to suggest new ideas for little folks' frocks, so many little garments are needed and so quickly are they outgrown, because it is simple and easily

laundered, the yoke-slip continues most popular. The "Iris," a new model of a yoke-slip, is cut with a short, straight yoke, to which the body of the frock is gathered with but slight fullness. The one-piece sleeve is gathered to a band at the hand. Attached to the sleeve at the armhole are two little square "wings" that give a pretty shoulder finish. The "Iris" comes in sizes for children of six months, one and two years. It can be made up of gingham or of colored cambric, with a yoke of white all-over embroidery. The model is of blue gingham, with a yoke of white cambric embroidered in blue; the "wings" are trimmed with an edge to match the yoke. The sleeve bands are of blue gingham.

1677—Rhoda Lounging Robe.
1679—Rhoda Lounging Robe.

Comfort and trimness are the two essential qualities in this practical design for lounging robe. It is made plain at the back and sides, a trifle loose in front, and is buttoned a little to the left. The fullness at the waist may be caught with a girdle or belt of the material. Light weight flannels and elderdown are the

materials used for cold weather, while those of Turkish toweling, outing flannel, or silk, are used for the warm season.

1663—Millicent Frock.

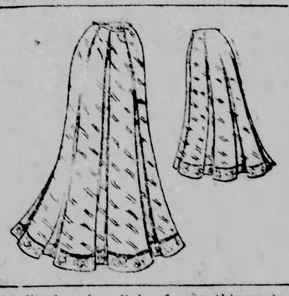
The Millicent frock for girls of four, six and eight, is made in a comfortable blouse fashion, of white trimmed with scarlet braid. The blouse and sleeves are full, and the deep collar and cuffs are edged with braid and ruffle. A shield is made of

the same goods, braid trimmed. A straight, full round skirt has a deep hem, and may be trimmed or not. Any sort of woolen or heavy cotton goods may be used for this frock.

A special illustration and full description about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1882—Stanly Skirt.

A pretty three-piece box-plaited skirt, suitable for any of the favorite materials generally employed for girls' costumes. The plaits are broad, and there are two on either side, one in the front and one in the back. The skirt will hang better if



not lined, unless it is of very thin material. The plaits should be tacked at intervals on the under side to hold the plaits in place.

Bound to Be Unhappy.

"Well," said the jovial citizen, "it's beginning to get cooler."

"Yes," answered Mr. Blykins.

"Are you not pleased?"

"In a measure. But I see no reason for manifesting surprise. It's got to begin to get cooler some time or other so as to lead up to the blizzards and chilblains that make life a burden in the winter."—Washington Star.

His Question.

"I wish to ask a question pertaining to the game laws?" said the visitor to the queries editor.

"Ask on, my friend."

"When is the open season for shooting stars?"

But before the editor could answer him he was gone.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A GREAT RACE FOR SOUTH POLE

England, Germany and Scotland to Send Rival Expeditions.

Even the South pole will shortly be haggled over by the powers. The German and British governments have each decided to send an expedition to the South pole next year. The leader of the German expedition, Professor V. Drygalski, and Sir John Murray, believe that conjoined efforts would be advantageous, and that it would be well for the British department to have two vessels. It was hoped that the Scotch geographers would offer to furnish this second ship, but unfortunately they prefer conducting an individual polar expedition. The cost of the Scotch expedition will probably amount to some $175,000, one-third of which amount has already been subscribed. William S. Bruce, who conducted the Antarctic expedition in 1892, will probably take charge of next year's tour.

The destination of the next expedition is to be the land south of the Indian ocean, while the British will sail for Victoria Land. A third expedition will probably advance to Antarctic regions south of the American continent. The Scotch expedition intends landing on Graham's Land and will be built on the style of a Norwegian or Scotch whaler, will have a capacity of 500 tons, and be able to make seven or eight knots. It will leave on August 1, 1901.

Upon reaching Graham's Land, five scientists, including Bruce, will remain in a block house containing ample provisions for the party for three years, while the ship will sail back to the Faulkland islands. Bruce and his companions will prosecute scientific observations during the winter, and in the spring of 1902 will undertake a topographical expedition with sledges and dogs. In the summer of 1902 the ship will return and bring further provisions for two years, for if everything continues satisfactory the station will be abandoned only in 1904. The party at Graham's Land will thus have means for subsistence for five years, so that in case of an accident to the ship which is to return for them, they will be in no immediate danger of starvation.

The ship meanwhile, which will have a scientist on board, will spend the winter 1901-1902 near South Georgia, the Sandwich islands and the other islands of this group, to serve as a station for meteorological and magnetic observations.

This is a comprehensive scheme. Eminent authorities have sanctioned it, and if it can be carried through successfully the result will be extremely gratifying. The success of the whole affair will naturally depend largely upon the more or less advantageous landing effected by the scientific party with a view to their sledge expeditions. On the other hand, once having landed, the safety of the scientific detachment will virtually be assured, for in case of the failure of a relief party to reach them, it will not be a difficult task for them to reach the northern point of Graham's Land, which usually is within ready access.

SOME PEOPLE YOU PROBABLY KNOW

Prof. A. W. Rucker, the new president of the British association for the Advancement of Science, occupies the chair of physics in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

The youngest of all professors at the universities of Germany is Dr. Siegfried Rietschel, who was recently appointed to a chair in the law department of Tubingen. He is only 19 years old.

From 1889, when he ascended the throne, to the present day, Emperor William of Germany has made more than seven hundred speeches, all of which have been printed in the official journal.

The Prince of Wales has given his sanction to the issue of a warrant authorizing the establishment of the Lord Roberts lodge of Free Masons in London. This is the first lodge bearing this title in England.

The late Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire, it is said, owed his advancement in the Confederate army to the liking which Stonewall Jackson early conceived for him. The general believed in the abilities of the young surgeon and caused him to be promoted step by step until he became the medical director of the corps.

Hugh John Macdonald, who succeeds Sir Charles Tupper as the Conservative leader in Canada, is the son of Sir Charles' old leader and a famous figure in Canadian politics, Sir John Macdonald. The son has the significant nickname of "Man Who Keeps His Word," a title conferred years ago by the Indians with whom he had business.

Arnold Bocklin, though 72 years old, is as busy as ever. A German journalist who recently visited him at Fiesole, found in his atelier four new paintings, all made within a year. He also saw in another room several paintings by Bocklin's son, Karl, who appeared to him to follow a method of his own, not noticeably influenced by his father.

The death of King Humbert of Italy put into mourning the only Princess of the House of Savoy who was free from it, his widow. Her cousins, the two daughters of Victor Emmanuel II., are both widows, the one of King Luis I of Portugal and the other of Prince Napoleon Jegal and the last-named's daughter is the widow of the preceding Duke of Aosta.

The retirement of Justin McCarthy from parliament has recalled to some one that a Liverpool newspaper, edited by an intimate friend, published a long, appreciative estimate of Mr. McCarthy about 20 years ago, in the belief that he was dead. All Liverpool was grieved at the news of the death of the distinguished man. The man who was really dead was a London reporter named McCarthy.

There died at Aird, in Wigtownshire, Scotland, recently, Mr. Alexander Rankin, who for two generations had exercised a remarkable influence on Scottish agriculture. As a tenant of the Earl of Stair Mr. Rankin undertook the reclamation of large tracts of bog lands, which now are highly cultivated fields. He was one of the first to introduce steam machinery into Scottish agricultural work.

METHOD IN IT.

Chicago Tribune.

"You voted for Bryan four years ago, did you?" said the passenger in the skull cap.

"I did," replied the man in the flashy waistcoat.

"And you say you are going to vote for him again?"

"That's right."

"Did you hear or read any of his speeches in 1896?"

"Lots of them."

"Didn't he make a lot of prophecies about what would happen if the country went Republican?"

"He did."

"Did any of them come true?"

"None that I know of."

"Don't you think he's either a demagogue or a mighty small specimen of a statesman?"

"I do."

"Then why, in the name of all that is decent and consistent, are you going to vote for him again?"

"I'll tell you. You know that little squint-eyed Trighammer who used to live next door to me?"

"Yes."

"Well, when McKinley was elected in 1896 little Trighammer was so sure the country was going to everlasting smash that he sold me his house and lot for $800."

"That was a bargain, anyhow. You've still got the property, haven't you?"

"No, I sold it afterward for $2,000."

"What has all that to do with your voting for Bryan again?"

"I want to see him elected so I can buy back that house and lot for $600."

Constipation

Results in ... indigestion, biliousness, ... cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Just as the sun goes down. Ayer's Pills.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure	Ayer's Comatone

DR. BRYAN'S PANACEA.

If, on rising in the morning, you've a ringing in your ears,
And the ringing seems an echo of last night's McKinley cheers,
And you feel a glow of pleasure, as with patriotic thought,
You reflect that your great country will hold on to what she's got—
Man, you'r threatened with expansion, with imperialitis, sure—
And to find relief you'll have to take good Dr. Bryan's Cure.

If you have that crowded feeling in your pudgy pocketbook—
If the coins that clink so merrily are yellow in their look—
If your eyes are so affected that they can not really see
The beauties and the glories of the silver that is free—
Oh, beware, afflicted mortal, 'tis goldites you endure
And you should take sixteen doses of good Dr. Bryan's Cure.

If you've any doubts of whether Dr. Bryan's Cure will just
Knock the microbes into nothing when they form a microbe trust,
You have caught monopolitis and you'd better take his dope—
True, he don't know how to cure them, but he has a lot of hope,
And you don't know it yourself, but then you're trodden down and poor,
So you'd best secure a bottle of good Dr. Bryan's Cure.

If you've any other trouble—if you've falling of the hair,
If your dinner pail is heavy—such a load for you to bear!
If you waste your time in working, if your bank book is too fat,
The Bryan Panacea will soon remedy all that.
It's a brew of fickle fancy mixed with hot air, very pure,
And it's good for all your troubles—is old Dr. Bryan's Cure.

—Baltimore American.

HOW ELECTION DAY CAME TO BE FIXED

Chicago Tribune.

The designation of the day for holding the Presidential election is left to Congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that Presidential electors should be appointed "within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each state free to select a day to suit itself within those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in December. Other states elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November.

When Harrison was elected in 1840, the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to fraudulent voting, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both states, the elections being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the twenty-six states held their election in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose state officers on the second Monday in November, and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three states out of five, one of the three being the important state of New York.

—The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

HOW A POLITICIAN FOUND OUT ALL ABOUT IT

One Detroiter who hopes to be elected to the legislature jollies the reporters by saying that he used to be a member of the craft, says the Detroit Free Press. One of them who prefers evidence to bare assertion asked the political aspirant all about it the other day and extorted this reluctant explanation:

"Well, just between you and me, it was this way: My father ran a weekly paper down in Indiana and it was the party organ in the county. When I got home from college I made up my mind that I was about ripe to be the clerk of courts. The old gentleman told me that I was pretty raw, but he agreed to be my strategy board and said he reckoned he could pull me through if I'd obey orders and make no moves on my own responsibility. I can see now that he was a great general, but you know how heady a young fellow is before the world has bumped him a few times.

"So I put up what I thought was a great scheme and kept it from the governor. The truth is that I thought him just a little slow for my class. The man against me on the opposition ticket lived in another town and we had never met. So I went over there, told him that I was a reporter from my father's paper and proceeded to get his plans for making the fight.

"We had a delightful talk for an hour, smoking his cigars and sampling the juice of the grape from his own vineyard. I was too tickled for words till I got about half-way home. Then I'd liked to have gone into a faint. It just dawned upon me that my smooth host hadn't told me a confounded thing and had got out of me my campaign to the minutest details. I was beaten to a standstill and the old gentleman advised me to move."

ART AND LOVE.

"For they that led us away captive required of us then a song."

Bid me not sing; think of the gifts I gave
To love and thee—require me not to sing.
They who crown poets now must pass me by;
I have no claim to wear the bays they bring.
To please thy mood one day I broke my lute,
And now forever is my music mute.

Bid me not sing; since when thy mouth met mine
"Love, love," the only words my lips can say.
Lost is the cunning of my worshipped art,
Among my peers I must walk dumb alway.
For them I counted song a worthless thing—
My heart will break if now thou bidst me sing.

—Annie Reeve Aldrich.

NEBRASKA CITY STARCH FACTORY

J. Sterling Morton Take Issue With Bryan on the Case.

Nebraska City, Neb., Oct. 5.—In the Conservative of to-day J. Sterling Morton replies to Mr. Bryan's speech indorsing the action of the attorney general of Nebraska in trying to close the starch factory at this place. Mr. Morton, among other declarations, says:

"Bryan assumed and asserts that the starch factory is not controlled by people of Nebraska City. In this he deliberately tells an untruth. The same men who originated the starch factory control it now. Those who now employ the labor are residents of Nebraska City. They never did, as asserted by Bryan, close down the factory and throw helpless operatives out of employment. From year to year they have enlarged the works and put more money into Nebraska City.

"The men whom Bryan has the effrontery to try to warn the people of Nebraska City against are the men who, with their friends, built the starch works, lost $50,000 during the early years of starch making in Nebraska, but who, without state aid or interference, put another $50,000 into a continuation of the starch making experiment and successfully established this industry in Nebraska. They have renewed here cereal mills and in the last two years put $40,000 into them, paid out in ten years several millions of dollars to farmers for corn and oats to be manufactured into goods right here in Nebraska, and employ between 300 and 400 men and women and at good wages.

"One of the men whom Bryan denounces as an enemy to the community gave the city a free library, another donated a beautiful park, and all have shown by their works rather than words their interest in the prosperity and happiness of the people of Nebraska City. These are the men who suggested and organized the United Starch company and accomplished in a lawful way the consolidation of other companies with the Argo, absolutely controlled by property owners in Nebraska City. They bought stock in the Nebraska Starch company until they and those acting with them controlled that company. That Nebraska City interests control the National Starch company is evident from the fact that Joy Morton is chairman of the executive committee and Carl Morton a director.

"When Col. Bryan knows more about the truth, he will know that the people of Nebraska City are not in favor of the destruction of the company operating the local factory. Allegedly it is a trust; legally it is not. Bryan and his attorney general know this. They know, too, that the suit against the starch works was inspired by political, personal and other considerations, rather than a regard for law. If it was not, why delay? If they intend to compel men who own property and bring money into the state to vote their ticket or leave, why not act promptly now and demonstrate their imperialism.

"The National Starch company is not a trust, as that term is legally defined by the court of appeals of the state of New York, in the case of 'the people of New York, respondent, vs. the North River Sugar Refining company.' The action brought against it is designed to annoy it, put it to expense, and also to prove that Bryan and his Populist associates are inimical to industrial plants which pay wages to hundreds and work up millions of dollars of raw material each year. It is notice for capital to get out of Nebraska, and keep out. It is banishment for many wage earners in the state.

"As the National Starch company is lawfully formed, doing a legitimate business, meeting its obligations promptly, and dealing fairly and justly with all, it would be a foolish corporation to pay one cent to defend its right in an unfriendly court, into which fusion politics has dragged it for purely partisan purposes.

"Disaster is desired by Bryan. He cannot live politically without calamity. When God and nature have this year made distress impossible by kindly giving good crops, health and prosperity to the people, Bryan and Smythe propose artificial calamity by legal process. It is essential to fusion success. For that success these two men would sacrifice capital, labor, property, wage-earners and Nebraska City itself.

"They are twin dynamos to generate discontent, to paralyze prosperity, and shatter thrift. They are mere phonographs of political piracy in the city of New York, which has corrupted and robbed that municipality for a generation. Their chief backer and cashier is Croker, the plunderer, the blackleg and outcast.

"And this brace of philanthropists have the supreme audacity to appear in Nebraska City as anointed prophets and protectors, and admonish the people of this town to beware of citizens who for 40 years have been faithfully at work to build up a prosperous and contented community. Those self-appointed guardians of the economic and manufacturing welfare of Nebraska City ask you to vote for them, to vote for desolation instead of thrift, for silence and solitude, where now the hum of whirling wheels, the rattle of machinery and the songs of contented industry are a constant symphony.

"Between these journeymen exhorters for discontent and disaster on the one hand and the men and interests who have established your best industries, choose ye."

Gen. Lew Wallace the other day expressed the opinion that Indianapolis was rapidly becoming as important a literary center as any city in the country.

WATCH COFFEE

And Watch It Carefully.

Any brain worker who depends on thought for his success in life, uses up daily, by brain work, a varying amount of the delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen of which the brain and nerve centers are composed.

The fine, microscopic particles of phosphate of potash are found in quantities in the pores of the skin after the brain has been used actively. This must be replaced from food, or brain fag and nervous prostration sets in.

This breaking down of the little cells each day, from brain work alone, is a natural process, and the cells can readily be built from the right sort of food, if the system is not interfered with by drugs, but if an increased amount of cells are broken down by the use of coffee, trouble then begins.

Frequently it first shows in dyspepsia, lack of power of the bowels to operate properly, or palpitation of the heart or some other lack of vitality and healthy vigor. There is but one thing for a sensible man or woman to do—quit coffee absolutely. "Hard to do," you say. Take up Postum Food Coffee, use it regularly, have it well made, so it tastes good. You will find a well defined, unmistakable change in your health, and there is a reason for it.

You have become free from the breaking down force of coffee, and on the other hand, you are taking a powerful nourishing liquid food which quickly rebuilds the new cells. These are facts—profound facts, ready for any one to prove to their own satisfaction by actual use. Postum Food Coffee is made at the famous pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and is used by brain workers all over the world. Don't call it a "substitute" for coffee; leave out the coffee proposition altogether. Postum is a liquid food and a true food drink.

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Frock of serge blue cloth for girl from twelve to fourteen years old.

The bolero is cut with two straps on the right side, which fasten over on the left with gold buttons, and it is trimmed

with bands of the same material. The plaited plastron and the knot at the fastening of the bolero are of white silk, spotted with red polka dots. The girdle is of velvet of a darker shade of blue than the cloth.

The skirt has a yoke at the hips, trimmed with the bands of the material, and is finished at the bottom in the same way, and also with rows of stitching.

THE SECRET

Do you know what moves the tides,
As they swing from low to high?
'Tis the love, love, love
Of the moon within the sky.
Oh, they follow where she guides,
Do the faithful hearted tides!

Do you know what woos the earth
Out of winter back to spring?
'Tis the love, love, love
Of the sun, that mighty king.
Oh, the rapture that has birth
In the kiss of sun and earth!

Do you know what makes sweet songs
Ring for me through all earth's strife?
'Tis the love, love, love
That you bring into my life.
Oh, the glory of the songs
In the heart where love belongs!

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The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE, FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

OVERWORK IS FOLLY. NEED OF TOLERANCE.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Picking up the current Club Woman a day or two ago, I chanced to open to an article upon the Folly of Overwork, and I recalled at once that it was a speech delivered at the Milwaukee Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The sentiments expressed therein seemed to meet with the cordial approval of the women who listened. They cheered and smiled and nodded as much as to say it was all truth, and a truth to be taken home and lived with.

I am wondering how many of them remembered and applied it since that time to their daily lives. How many have wisely cut down their undertakings to a limit which is in accord with their strength and their opportunities! Very few I venture to say, because the most of us imagine that in some way the duties we have assumed are too important to be put aside, and upon us the burden is laid, when in reality we took it, at least a part of it, of our own free will and inclination.

It is, infact, a good deal as was said in the address—we mix our conscience up with everything and therefore do not know where to draw the line. The most of women do not overwork, as do men, in the hurry of too much business, or too great haste in getting rich, but it is in the pressure of philanthropic effort, attending meetings, acting on committees, studying, taking lessons—these things added to what must be done in the family or professional life. If we should hearken to the real voice of conscience, it would tell us that everything undertaken at the expense of physical or mental exhaustion is a sin to be atoned for in suffering, as is any crime that is named as such and for which the doer is held responsible by the community.

The fact is no one of us can carry the world upon our individual shoulders, and it is foolish to make the attempt even in a small way. It is well to remember as Mrs. Crane said, that each of us is but "one of a great many millions of people who cling to the sides of a very small planet whirling in a region very remote from the centre of the universe, and that a good deal seems to be doing without our help."

The ordinary woman has no right to so fill her days that she has no time to stop and admire the glory of the sky and the beauty of leaf and flower; no time to gather strength and inspiration through a quiet hour spent with books; no time to listen to music and song in order to carry her thought nearer to the source of all melody. There is work in abundance for each one to do—and blessed be work—but no one can accomplish it well, no one can put heart into a duty, when nerves are tense with the effort to crowd into hours what should be left for days.

The constantly hurrying woman inevitably brings worry and fear into her life to become a part of her habit, and to help intensify the efforts of overwork. She may begin with joy to try her wings in other atmospheres than that of home, but they joy fades when she finds the limit to her powers. The limit passed, and weakness and failure result.

In nine cases out of ten overwork is unnecessary. It comes with its direful effect so familiar to our ears in these days—nervous exhaustion—from undertaking more than we have any right to attempt. And even though the work which overcrowded the hours is philanthropic, the broken law exacts its penalty. The debt will have to be paid.

There is always a right line to be drawn between work and overwork, and to find it is the part of wisdom. To hold oneself in readiness to do what is really and manifestly one's duty, is a different thing from assuming what is beyond the strength, even though there seems a chance to help humanity. This is as true of men as of women. Overwork will always have its innings, and they are far from pleasant.

It is very hard, as everybody knows, to see ourselves as others see us, and also to look at things from the point of view of other people, especially, if the other is an alien nation. Americans are so sure of their own superior enlightenment and humanity over the rest of the world, so accustomed to believing that the Christian religion must carry conviction wherever it goes that anything like the translation of a Chinese tract made for the Literary Digest and bearing the title of A Death Blow to the Corrupt Doctrine, brings astonishment. Some of the sentences are as follows:

"The religion of Tien-Tshu (literally the sect of the Lord of heavens) owes its origin to a man named Jesus. Its followers practice all kinds of evils without limits. * * * As soon as a person connects himself with their religious communion, he receives five ounces of silver from the teacher and a pill. As soon as he takes this pill, he becomes perfectly confused in his mind, and goes out and destroys the monuments of his ancestors and adores nothing but the image of a naked child, which points to heaven with one finger and with the other to the earth. They say that this is the Prince Jesus."

"These families that have daughters and join this religion, prevent at least one of these from marrying in order to make her a female follower of the great Screamer who makes use of the incantations and sorcery formulas. * * * The adherents of this sect are constantly murdering people, in order to bring sacrifices to their Prince Jesus."

All this seems very absurd and would be laughable if it were not honest, and therefore, pathetic. The Chinese are absolutely untraveled, and hence, easily deceived about what they know nothing of. Their religion is dear to them, so that which throws doubt and obloquy upon it and its teachers could not fail to rouse in them intense resentment.

Their conception of the Christian faith, it is probable, is no more grotesque to us, than that of Buddhism or Confucianism held by the larger part of our own people would seem to them. Those who have traveled in Oriental countries, and they who have carefully studied Oriental religions, know that their basis and that of Christianity is one and the same.

It all goes to prove that there is need of large toleration and charity in our judgment of other races whose civilization is so different from ours, and so alien to our ideas and our customs.

A SONG.

"That passed over, and this may, too."
Many sorrows have come and gone,
Pain has tarried—and then passed on.
"That passed over, and this may, too."

This is the song I would sing to you,
Now that trial has come once more.
You've conquered pain in the days of yore,
"That passed over, and this may, too."

Who forgets that the skies are blue,
In dreary seasons of fog and rain?
To-morrow the wind may shift again,
"That passed over, and this may, too."

God, who sendeth the summer dew,
Guardeth the daffodil under the snow.
Spring must come, and the winter go.
"That passed over, and this may, too."
—Sara M. Haughton in Youth's Companion.

The Cozy Corner.

"Blue Monday" need be blue no longer, one would think, if these excellent "Laundry Hints" sent by E. J. C. are carefully followed:

If you have gingham or calico dresses that you think will fade, dissolve a handful of coarse salt in a gallon of hot water and put the garment in the liquid. Leave it there until the water is cold, then rinse it out, and you will usually find the colors set so that subsequent washings will not fade them. Always remove colored clothes from the line as soon as they are dry, as exposure to the sun fades them.

Thin places in table linens and towels can be greatly strengthened by running linen thread back and forth through them to prevent the fabric from fraying out. The little dresses and aprons are easy to mend if attended to at once, but if the garment is washed first, it often comes out hopelessly torn.

Before beginning the washing, separate the white clothes from the colored ones; cut up a bar of soap in a pan or crock and cover it with three pints of boiling water. When it is dissolved add four tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, let it come to a boil and set off the stove.

Your clothes should be soaked the night before the washing is done. Put the boiler on the stove with enough cold water to boil the clothes, and when it is hot add one-half of your boiled soap, stir well, then run the finest white pieces through the wringer, rub the dirtiest spots with soap, put them in the boiler and scald for twenty minutes. Drain them into clear warm water, rub them well and ring into the rinse water.

Add more boiled soap to the water in the boiler and scald the second lot of white clothes. No rubbing is necessary except for the dirtiest pieces, for the borax cleanses them with very little work. Wash colored garments in the suds from which the white ones have been removed. Do not boil them, but rinse them thoroughly.

To make good clear starch, wet the lump starch with cold water and stir until it is smooth, then pour boiling water over it and stir until it is clear. It will take about a quart of water to every two tablespoonfuls of starch used. If it is too thick when it gets cool enough to use, thin it with clear water and add a little blueing.

When you wash small articles, such as handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, put them in a clean flour sack or pillow case, and it will save time in handling them.

Following the example of the Immortal Wegg, "J. E. Willetts," "falls into poetry" to-day, and moralizes musically on a subject which is well worth consideration at the hands of the Cosy Cornerites:

When we are done with time diurnal,
And view with wonder, things supernal,
What surprises there will be in store!
We'll know more than we did before!
But we are all inclined to giving
Our whole attention here, to living,
And we would rather take our chances
Of ups and downs as life advances,
Of good and ill that's all our own,
To what's beyond and still unknown.
But why can't we, I'd like to know,
Commence our heaven here below?
God's all around, within, above us,
To comfort guide, protect and love us,
Let us be happy in His love,
Accept His gifts as from above,
Living our lives upright and sinless,
According to the God within us.

The Cook can give this "Young Wife" the assistance she desires concerning the boiled frosting, but, being a single woman, she is unable to help her out in solving the "smoking husband" difficulty, and refers her to the matrons of the Cosy Corner:

I have been a reader of The Blade, specially of the Household department, nearly all my life, and so enjoy the letters of the Cosy Corner and the Merry-Go-Round that I have often thought of writing, but, like others, feared my letter would find refuge in the waste basket, nevertheless, I am going to try.

I am a young housekeeper, and meet with many difficult problems in my daily life. To begin with, will some one tell me how to make boiled frosting for cake that will not be sticky?

A more serious question that confronts me is the smoking habit of my husband. I do not want him to smoke, as I think it not only a filthy habit, but a very injurious one, and I have spoken to him about it several times, but it seems that he cannot stop it altogether.

He does not often indulge in my presence, but while at his work and with his associates he uses the weed, as I can easily detect by his breath. This worries me, for I am afraid it will lead him to do other things without my knowledge. I do not mention it any more, for I dislike to be always scolding, but if any one will give me some suggestions as to the best way to cure him of the habit, I will be so thankful.

"Sister Sue" sends this earnest expression of her views on the temperance question:

I heartily agree with "Anne C. Newbiggin's" idea as to the signing of a pledge. Although I am a total abstainer, I have never signed one, nor asked another to do so. The young soldier who died rather than break his word needed no pledge to regulate his conscience, but there are those who can only be restrained by such means. They were dying of hunger and thirst and this liquor, containing water, supplied moisture. It is not certain that this young man would have lived had he partaken with the others.

Some one writing in the Cosy Corner objected to the idea of education alone being sufficient for the temperance cause, saying she knew many educated persons who were addicted to the drink habit.

The generally accepted term of education is not what is meant. Legislation will not accomplish it. Maine is a prohibition state, yet in the four years I have lived here I have seen more drunkenness than in all my previous life spent in a state where liquor selling with high license is allowed. If conditions are now better than heretofore—which I do not believe—God pity them in the past.

This is what is meant by educating away from it: Teach the world, by illustration and demonstration, the scientific effects of alcohol, its properties and stages toward death. Educate the appetites of the children in the proper channel; teach them the absolute need of virtue and self-control in all phases of life. Many of them grow up without such training, and these are they that go astray.

The light drinks fermented with yeast and bottled by the housewife are developers of abnormal appetites, and a taste for something containing more spirit. Even our yeast bread develops alcohol in the raising, but in baking it is evaporated.

There was a time when physicians refused a drink of water to a fever patient; now they advocate it. They once prescribed stimulants for nearly every form of weakness; now many eminent physicians testify against its efficacy.

"Inquirer" asks where she can get Dill Water, as she cannot find it at any drug store. Probably you can obtain the Dill Fruit at the druggist's. In that case, take one pound of the bruised fruit to two gallons of water, and distil down to one gallon.

"Rose Dartle," it is "so nice to know," and in this case your search for knowledge is successful. Bertha M. Clay, is an English woman, who began publishing novels in 1369, and has since written over 70 of them. She has Roman Catholic proclivities, and her real name is Charlotte M. Braeme. The other author you mention is also an English woman, whose stories came before the public fifteen years previous to those of Braeme.

FALL FASHION HINTS.

The newest Eton jackets this season are seamed only on the shoulder. In making them, great care must be taken to handle the goods as little as possible, in order that the bias fronts are not drawn out of shape before they are stayed with bands of stiff crinoline. The collar and cuffs are also lined with this material. If a silk lining is used, it should be cut a little larger than the outside and the fullness placed in a box pleat at the center of the back and on both sides of the front, in order to relieve the strain on the silk in putting on and removing the garment.

These jackets are trimmed with fur, appliqued military trimming, and the cut out designs that obtain for all dress garniture.

For a walking costume a skirt to wear with such a jacket is made with the front width and gores finished with a fitted, flare ruffle. The back breadth is straight and formed in a box pleat at the waist. The placket hole is placed under this pleat at the left side. If the waist or jacket is trimmed with braid, the upper edge of the ruffle should be outlined with the same. The foot of the garment is finished with a velvet binding, or with brush braid, which is still very much used on cloth dresses, in spite of its reputation as a microbe collector.

The silk striped, French flannels, which come in such lovely patterns and shades, will be used extensively for shirt waists and morning jackets. There is very little change in shirt waists, the best fitting ones having a small poke in back, coming forward over the shoulders, where the fulness of the front is either gathered or pleated. For belt and collar finish, for these waists, the best is a moire ribbon about a finger wide, in the same or a pretty contrasting color.

In spite of the favor with which the Eton jacket is held, the eastern fashion notes say that longer coats will be worn the coming winter, especially by elderly women. The model generally shown is made of cloth or taffeta, and is lined with fur or quilted satin and trimmed with velvet and chenille. Long cloaks lined with white, mauve or lilac silk are worn by younger women over party dresses as a protection from the cold. For girls, these cloaks are made of eider down or flannel, lined and wadded as may be necessary.

"Nellie Graham" asks what kind of shoes will be proper to wear with her white lawn, wedding dress. Open-work stockings of white silk and white satin slippers are what you need, and if you can have a gold dollar sewn to the buckle of one shoe and a silver three-cent piece to that on the other, and wear them during the ceremony, it will insure you from ever lacking gold or silver during your married life. At least that is the belief of one bride who was married a few weeks ago.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT AND HOW TO PREPARE THEM

To the average cook succotash—that dish so favored by our forefathers—means only a mixture of corn and beans, cooked with a piece of salt pork for a longer, or a shorter time, and served with the beans in a mushy condition while the kernels of corn are not even soft. The Blade Cook gives the following recipe which was sent by a "New England Housekeeper," and which will, as she assures us, "touch the right spot every time:"

Succotash.

Score six, or if small, seven ears of green corn, down the centre of each row of kernels, and press out the pulp. Place the cobs in one quart of boiling water and cook for fifteen minutes. Remove the cobs and strain the water and return it to the kettle. In it boil one pint of young lima beans for half an hour, add the corn pulp and cook for a few minutes longer. Season with salt, pepper and a small lump of butter. Just before serving stir in a cupful of sweet cream or very rich milk.

Prepared in this manner you will have a delicious dish and one that will not have a heavy effect as if cooked with meat.

One of the daintiest things to serve with a salad, or with browned crackers for luncheon, is little cream cheeses. These can be made at home, and are fresher and better when thus prepared than when bought from a store. For a very rich cheese we give this recipe, taken from Mrs. Washington's cook-book:

Old Virginia Cream Cheese.

Put aside one quart of thick cream until it is sour and very thick, stir into it one tablespoonful of fine salt. Lay a piece of muslin on a hair sieve, put the sieve over a deep dish and pour the cream into it; let it drain for three days, pouring off the whey each day. When the curd is of the consistency of butter, put it in little molds to press. These molds should be pierced with fine holes and should be raised from the shelf on which they stand in order that the curd may continue to drain while pressing. Serve with sweet cream and sugar.

Neufchatel Cheese.

Stir a little salt into a pan of loppered cream; pour into a linen bag and let it drain three days, changing the bag each day. Then pack into wooden molds with holes in the bottom, and press hard for two hours; wetting the molds before putting in the curd. Remove and wrap each cheese in several thicknesses of tissue paper and place them in a cool place.

Fromage de Chantilly.

One quart of very rich cream three days old; a pinch of powdered gum arabic; put them in an earthen bowl surrounded by cracked ice and salt; whip the cream till it is smooth as velvet, then add a little powdered sugar, beating it in gradually. Place in a wicker basket lined with coarse linen, set this in the refrigerator with a plate under it so arranged as to hold any of the cream that may drip through the linen. In three or four hours turn out of the mold, cover with sweet cream and serve.

AMUSING BOOK FOR CHILDREN OR GROWN-UPS.

"It must be inconvenient to be made of flesh," said the Scarecrow, thoughtfully; "for you must sleep, and eat and drink. However, you have brains, and it is worth a lot of bother to be able to think properly."

"Brains do not make one happy," said the Tin Woodman, "and happiness is the best thing in the world. I shall ask for a heart."

"I shall ask for brains," returned the Scarecrow, "for a fool would not know what to do with a heart if he had one."

The preceding are some bits of philosophy found in Frank L. Baum's new book for children entitled The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. The principal character in the Wonderful Wizard is a little girl, Dorothy, who, with her dog, Toto, is blown by a cyclone from Kansas to the strange land of Oz. Here she decides to go to the Emerald City to ask its ruler, the Wonderful Wizard, to send her back home again. On the way she meets a Scarecrow, who is in search of brains, a Tin Woodman, who is looking for a heart, and a Cowardly Lion, whose greatest wish is to possess courage.

This little party start on their travels together and encounter many strange adventures on the way, though they finally reach the Emerald City in safety where they secure an interview with the Wizard, only to find out he is just a common man from Omaha, but he proves to be equal to the occasion and supplies the various wants of his visitors.

Their journey is fraught with dangers, but they arrive at their destination in safety, owing to the thoughtfulness of the brainless Scarecrow, the loving care of the heartless Tin Woodman, and the prowess of the Cowardly Lion.

When they reach the land of the Quadlings, where the hammer-headed, armless wonders live, they all come very near being "knocked out in the first round," but the winged monkeys come to the rescue and the travelers pass on their way rejoicing.

The book is a charming one, and its illustrator, Mr. Frank Denslow, has displayed as much fertility of invention as was shown in the pictures which accompanied Mr. Baum's Father Goose. The Wonderful Wizard is a modernized fairy tale, bubbling over with wonderment and joy, while the heart-aches and nightmares, together with all horrible and blood-curdling incidents which have been so frequently used in the past to point out morals, are conspicuous by their absence.

DOROTHY AND THE SCARECROW.
Copyright by George M. Hill Co.

It is a work which shows a keen sense of humor, both in the text and the drawings, and, while it has been written for the children, there is an undercurrent of wise philosophy which makes the volume something more than just a collection of "wonder tales."

Mr. Baum and Mr. Denslow are very successful in their line of literature, and that they are filling a "long-felt want" is made evident by the demand for their delightful books.

Published by the George M. Hill Co., Chicago.

The Youngfolks

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a novelist of deservedly high reputation, born at Steventon, Hampshire, December 16, 1775. Her father was the rector of the place, and bestowed upon his daughter a better education and more advantages than were usually given to young ladies at that time. She was distinguished alike by good sense, sweetness of disposition, and personal attractions. Her novels while rather limited in subject, were remarkable for the truthfulness with which they portray the every-day life of the middle classes of England at her time. Her first four books were published during her lifetime, and were brought out anonymously between 1811 and 1816. The last two bore her name on the title-page, and were published in 1818, after her death, which occurred at Winchester, July 24, 1817.

BETTY BOONE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A wheel 4 ft. in diameter, is standing with 1-3 of its circumference in the mud; what part of its diameter is in the mud?

NILE J. PAINTER.

3.—RIGHT-ANGLED TRI-ANGLE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A feminine title.
2.—An eastern country.
3.—Accomplished.
4.—A geographical prefix indicating "flowing water."
5.—A consonant.
The three sides of the triangle are formed by the same word.

PETER MILLER.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 10 letters, and signify something that does not seem universally prevalent in this country at the present time. My 4-5-8-10, is to impose a tax; my 9-2-6-3, is a piece of metal used as legal tender; my 1-7-6-10, is to resign.

ANN TEEK.

5.—QUERY.

What celebrated philosopher of the fifth century B. C., is noteworthy as being the first of the Greek philosophers who taught the existence of a superior mind, distinct from, yet pervading and governing the universe?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The captive's oar may pause upon the galley,
The soldier sleep beneath his plumed crest,
And Peace may fold her wing o'er hill and valley,
But thou, O Christian! must not take thy rest."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of September 27

1.—Philip Kearney.
2.—Words forming Pedro square: U. L. H. square; quest, ulhar, enode, sadly, treys; U. R. H. square, breme, redan, edict, macle, enter. Central square, swine, wires, ileri, nerve, Ester (h. L. E. it. square, space, Paris, arils, cilia, essay. L. R. H. square, rural, Ulema, recur, amuse, Lares.
3.—15.7858 ft. from the large end, or 51.2462 ft. from the small end. (See Chat).
4.—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."
5.—Britain.
6.—Shakespeare wrote:
"The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool."

Chat.

Solution of Marley Cranford's problem: The log diminishes at the rate of ½ inch per foot. Let us suppose its diameter to diminish at the same rate until it becomes nothing, and we have 3 cones whose bases are the large end, the small end, and the point where it must be cut, having altitudes of 96 48, and the distance from the apex to the point where it must be cut; ½ the solidity of the log is 1.5.2 8 cu. ft. The solidity of the cone whose base is the small end is 50.2656 cu. ft., which with ½ the solidity of the log is 226.1952 cu. ft. Solids are to each other as the cubes of their similar dimensions, and we have the proportion: 50.2656 : 226.1952 = (48)³ : the cube of the distance from the apex to the point where the log must be cut. This cube equals 497664.000 : 4.482 = and its cube root is 79.2462+. This number subtracted from 96 leaves 16.7538, and this last number subtracted from 48, leaves 31.2462+.

Proof: The solidity of 16.7538 ft. of the large end of the log is 15.9236 cu. ft., and that of 31.2462 ft. of the small end is the same, added together these two numbers equal 351.8572 cu. ft. the solidity of the log.

Illi Nois still holds the banner-ship, with W. P. E. second, and Playne Blayne third.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E. and Mc.

Elfa sends some new puzzles, and says of his crescent puzzle: "In crescent the rate of curvature was equal."

Owing to some misunderstanding by the printer, the Banner Puzzler for September has not appeared very clearly. The Schoolmistress calls the class to order now, to inform them that Illi Nois has held the honor for the last six months, and while that is all right for Illi Nois, still it seems a bit queer that none of the other 'Cademites have "spunked up" enough courage to take it away from her.

Perhaps there will be better attendance now that the evenings are getting longer, and there are less hours of daylight to employ in other and more pressing duties.

Mc., you were a most welcome guest. Come in oftener; can't you?

BOOKS AND WRITERS.

Both Eastern and Western publishers report that the outlook for the fall season is exceedingly bright, and that the sale and output of books will exceed that of previous years. The quality of books issued so far is decidedly high, showing a tendency toward a stricter standard of excellence, both among readers and publishers.

The spring season was not a good one, but at present the book trade is on a sound basis and has substantial prospects.

The following are some criticisms of Richard Carvel on the stage, with John Drew in the title role.

"The play itself is not accepted as worthy of much attention as a piece of dramatic art."

"The play is indisputably successful, and few of the dramatized novels of the year are likely to equal it in this respect."

"It is a machine fixed up to run two hours and a half without breaking down, and it does it. It is a 'stunt,' not a very important one, but executed."

When critics disagree, who shall decide?

R. H. Russell will soon publish an artistic edition of Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by the brothers Rhead, who paid a special visit to the island of Tobago for the purpose of gathering illstrative material from the scene of Defoe's story. The issue will include over one hundred pen and ink drawings, headband, borders and decorations done in old woodcut style. The frontispiece will be a portrait of the author reproduced from a rare print in the British Museum.

John Strange Winter has written another novel. Mrs. Stannard's latest production has to do with the grind of society life, and the ceaseless struggle to get into society and to stay here. The book is entitled A Self-Made Countess, and the American edition will be presented by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

We all gladly welcome "Make Haste," with his interesting account of one feature of Texan life, and hope to hear from him again before many moons. For the little personal note, Miss Prudence returns thanks.

For the benefit of the boys who live east and north, let me briefly picture the life of one raised in "Ranche-Texas." In the first place, a pony and saddle are a necessity. The boy mounts his Spanish-American, "bridle-broke" mustang, and, with his lariat waving above his head, he skims over the pastures after the wild steers, or it may be, for the coyote—a wolf so plentiful in western Texas. His rope is tied to his saddle, and when he overtakes his game, he "lets it fly." Over the horns or head the loop falls, his pony circles around to the left, gallops off, the rope tightens, a jerk, and Mr. Steer comes to the ground. In less than one minute of time often, when the rider is 50 yards away, the "broad-horn" finds all four of his feet tied hard and fast together.

The Texan's nature is open and genial; he is sociable, and has a fine sense of rural hospitality. A true friend to his companions, he deserves full credit for keeping as free as he does from the evils in which he might indulge.

Perhaps the name "cowboy" signifies terror to many people, but there is nothing of the sort associated with it where they are known. The day is soon coming when this part of the west will only know him by what he has been. Settlers are pouring in, the land is becoming more and more cultivated, the once large pastures extending over three, four or more counties, are now only small ranches, not more than 30 miles square, many of them less than that.

But the broncho rider will stay with us; as long as there are Texan horses in the world, so long will they "buck and pitch" before they submit to be ridden. The most famous "ropers and riders" are to be found in Texas. Some time when not so busy, I may tell you of the Texas Girl.

Thanks to Belle B. for so kindly remembering me. Life is often sweetened and brightened by merely a personal mention.

Another long-absent friend, "Cara Mia," comes with her excuse for tardiness, which, if it contains no "rhyme," is certainly full of a good "reason." Caring for the sick is one of the noblest works in which any one can engage.

"Isabel" asks if "Cara Mia" is too busy to write. Yes, and no. Busy most of the time, and yet I might have stolen the time to write you once in a while, but dear friends, you are never forgotten, though I meet you so seldom.

About two months ago, I came back to the old state hospital, where I spent so many busy, and also happy, days. I find but few here whom I then knew. How true it is, that we never pass over a road twice, and find it the same; I leave here soon to accept a position in Colorado. I will write you from there, and tell you how I like living among the mountains.

How I wish I might have taken care of "Isabel" during her siege of rheumatism! Though I am not a very good member, still I cannot consent to having the M. G. R. cease to exist. I am unable to tell the comfort I get from many of the letters—you see we never know how far our influence will be felt. Old members and new, let us hear from you all, though it be but a cheery greeting you send us. My heart is with you always.

"Wild Rover" presents an idea, which, if it could be carried out, would be conducive to much pleasure for those of the M. G. R's who live near to each other. A similar plan was intended when we had our state organizations, but it did not meet with the approval or support of the majority, and so was abandoned. Miss Prudence will be glad to hear from you relating to this or any other plan for promoting interest in the column:

Protest upon protest comes in from all sources against the abandonment of the M. G. R., and the "Rover" wishes to add his plea in behalf of its continuance. Our columns are the first I look for in The Blade, and I think my letters have been as frequent as was desirable, and now claim a right to advance a proposition.

Is it not possible to form a real society of M. G. R's in each neighborhood where any of us reside; establish permanent headquarters at Toledo with Miss Prudence as permanent commander, and each week render a report to her for publication?

I put this as a motion; will some one support it? Then our chaperone as chairman will put it to vote, and if approved, will appoint a committee to draft plans for the order.

As for me, I will come when I have something to offer, or can be of service in any way.

"R. L." is a candidate for membership and tells a good story of one of his adventures, as an initiation fee. He is surely welcome, and may come as often as he pleases, with such "letters of credit."

I am glad the M. G. R's have gone back to the old-time letters again, for they seem so cheery. I will tell you a little story about myself.

Some years ago I went to Wyoming to work in a coal mine. It was the first mine I had ever seen, and another young man and myself were sent down in a back entry to shovel coal. We had nothing but a little torch light to see by, so we shoveled in a half car load of rock. We could not tell rock from coal, and I doubt if any of you could, the first time you were in a coal mine.

Presently the boss came along, and he said we were very green. He said some other things too, that did not make us feel any the less homesick.

By that time the man who did the blasting, lit his fuse, cried out "Fire," and started to run. I started also, but fell over a rock and put my light out, and before I could get up, the shot went off, and I felt back on my face and lay very still, expecting about 700 feet of rock, earth and coal to tumble on me. It did not, or the other fellow would have had to tell this story!

When the man came around to inspect the roof, I borrowed a light from him, and got outside as fast as I could. There is no need for me to say that I was glad I buttoned up my coat, and looked very wise, but took the first train out of that forsaken place!

I am now running a farm in Nebraska where it has not rained much for the past eight years, but it beats coal-mining I can tell you.

TO MOTHER, OR SING ME TO SLEEP

Sing me to sleep, mother, sing me to sleep,
The cares of this life from thy weary child keep;
While thy dear arms around me lovingly twine,
Sing me to sleep, mother mine.

Sing me to sleep, mother, sing me to sleep,
The weight of the years from my shoulders shall creep,
And forgetting I'm old, with my head on thy breast,
There, as in childhood, I'll rest.

Sing me to sleep, mother, sing me to sleep;
In calm or in storm, as I sail o'er Life's deep,
Thy sweet voice shall come like a strain from above,
Tender with fathomless love.

—Louise Southard.

Toledo, O.

FRITZ.

One day Fritz was a ragged little boy, sitting round on curbstones, wishing with all his might for some of the dusty apples piled up on a corner fruit stand. The next day he was a little boy dressed in blue and white checked cotton trousers, blue and white cotton blouse, and real man's suspenders, and was, in a land where all the apples one could eat were to be had by just picking them up from the ground.

How it had come about he hardly knew, except that some merry-eyed girls had come into his street, and, after much questioning of the people with whom he lived, had whisked him off to the steam cars and put him in charge of the conductor. The cars had stopped at many stations to let other people off, and finally his turn had come. The conductor handed him over to a big man, who lifted him into a big wagon beside a little woman, who smiled a great deal, and put some cookies in his hand, telling him to eat them, for he must be hungry.

If it had not been for the cookies, he might have done. As it was, he patted the shaggy head, and winked hard.

The next few days were very wonderful ones. Fritz rode on loads of hay, and went fishing in the brook that ran through the farm, and sat astride a horse's back while he was being led from the barn to the house, and picked all the checkerberries he could eat in the pasture, and became so friendly with the calf that it would nibble apples from his hand.

But in all his good times he wanted Jim. The better the time the more he wanted him, and he never got into the swing because he felt sure Jim would like that best, and he wouldn't try it without him.

After one particularly exciting day, when he had found a squirrel's nest in a tree with some of last year's nuts in it, he wanted Jim so much that it seemed as if he must tell some one.

And when evening came, and supper was over he did tell some one. He told the biggest of the dogs, who was sitting beside him on the porch under the pantry window.

"You see, Pedro," he said, taking hold of the leather collar to secure Pedro's attention, "I want Jim. He's lame, and couldn't run nor climb trees. But he could ride on the hay—perhaps—if it didn't jounce too much, and he could go and fish, and he could swing. He could do that just as good as I could. I'd hold him in, and we'd swing clean, clean—maybe clean up to the house roof. Oh, don't I wish he was here!"

Pedro thumped his tail, as if he wished it, too. And so, although the conversation was interrupted at this point by a noise in the pantry, which Pedro felt it necessary to find out about Fritz was up just then, there's no telling what he might have done. As it was, he patted the shaggy head, and winked hard.

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Pedro thumped his tail, as if he wished it, too. And so, although the conversation was interrupted at this point by a noise in the pantry, which Pedro felt it necessary to find out about Fritz was greatly relieved. When he fell asleep that night, he dreamed of a glorious swing, in which he and Jim and Pedro were all sailing up and up to the very highest branch of the big elm.

Two days later a strange thing happened. Early in the morning he was sent away to a neighbor's with a note, and told that he could amuse himself while it was being answered; for it would take a long time. It did. It took several hours; and, when Fritz got back, there was exactly the same kind of a bubble going on in the yard that there had been when he first came.

The farm wagon was just being wheeled into the shed; and the little woman was standing by the side door, and the dogs were frisking and the calf was capering and the cat was arching her back. Even the hens and chickens were cackling.

"Come here, Fritz!" called the little woman. And Fritz came.

"Take hold of my hand, and shut your eyes." Fritz did that, too.

"Now keep them so, and don't you look till I tell you to."

Fritz obeyed, his eyelids screwed together tightly, his heart thumping, his feet stumbling. Through the kitchen over one doorsill, across a rug, over another doorsill.

"Now look!"

Fritz's eyes came open with a snap. And there—could it be? No, yes—there on the lounge, his face very white from a recent washing, his hair very shiny from a recent brushing, but smiling happily, was—Jim.

With a big leap of delight, Fritz was on the lounge too, talking, laughing, asking questions, never waiting for answers, tumbling his words one over the other, till the little woman, who had stepped away, came back and interfered.

"Dinner won't be ready for half an hour," she said. "And, if Jim is rested perhaps he'd like to go out of doors. Perhaps," her eyes twinkled more than ever—"perhaps he'd like to try the swing."—Christian Register.

"HE WANTED JIM SO MUCH THAT IT SEEMED AS IF HE MUST TELL SOME ONE."

FREE!

The Method of a Wonderful Treatment Which Cured Him When All Else Failed, Free to All Who Will Take the Trouble to Write.

MAJOR M. BRADFORD CRAFT,
President Bankers Investment Company.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away through the miseries of nervous weakness and lost vigor, his mental anguish is ten times worse than the most severe pain. For years the writer was tossed about on the troubled sea of nervous weakness until it became a question whether or not he had better take a dose of poison and so end all his troubles. But Providence opened the way to a perfect cure in an unexpected manner. His cure was accomplished by a simple home treatment which not only completely restored him to vigorous health and manly vigor, but also caused his weakened and wasted tissues to resume their normal proportions and activity. He now declares that he will send the method of this wonderful treatment

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE

to every man who will take the trouble to write. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without price, for I want every man who is suffering as I did to get the benefit of my experience. Do not go to figure out how I can afford the few postage stamps necessary for this information, but write at once and learn that there are some things in this world which although they cost nothing are worth a fortune to some and a lifetime of joy and happiness to most of us. Being a retired banker and having ample means to provide for the luxuries of life, **I WANT NO MONEY** and as the time hangs heavily on my hands I feel it my duty to devote the remaining years to doing what I can to alleviate my suffering brethren for humanity's sake. Men—old and young, rich and poor—*write to me* in confidence and tell me your trouble.

Send your name and address to Major M. Bradford Craft, Department G, Bankers Investment Company, Chicago, Illinois.

STRIKE SITUATION.

Little Change and Will Be None for a Few Days.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Susquehanna Coal company, which is operated by the Pennsylvania railroad, will, it is stated on unquestionable authority, grant the 10 per cent net increase in wages to its mineworkers that has been offered by the other big coal-carrying companies and by the individual operators. The advance, however, will most likely not be announced until after the men have returned to work, as the company does not desire to hold the promise of an advance in wages as the inducement for the men to return, but prefers that they resume their work, trusting in the company to afford them as fair treatment as any of the other companies.

Operators Fall in Line.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 9.—The A. S. Van Wickle estate operating the Coleraine and Milnesville colleries and Colvin Pardee and company, owners of the Lattimer mines, posted notices to-day offering the ten per cent advance in wages to its mine workers.

The notices are similar to those posted by the other coal companies. There are only about four other individual operators in this region that have not yet offered the increase, among them being G. B. Markle and company.

These firms, however, are expected to make the wage concession within the next few days. If they do not and the miners' convention decides to accept the 10 per cent advance offered, the strike leaders say they will be forced to fall into line.

There were no marches this morning but the usual crowds gathered in the vicinity of the colleries that are still working for the purpose of getting the men to refrain from going to work. There were no disturbances reported.

President Mitchell and the other officials of the United Mine Workers left here at 10 o'clock for Shamokin where a big labor demonstration will take place this afternoon. The party goes from Shamokin to Scranton to-morrow morning where they will remain until after the miners' convention shall have adjourned.

About 900 Out.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Oct. 9.—In the Panther Creek valley to-day, about 900 mineworkers are out at Coaldale and vicinity. The collieries affected are Nos. 8, 10 and 11, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company. The company's officers are doing all in their power to keep their men at work. Local newspapers have issued extras, asking the men to refrain from striking. In spite of all this, the strike leaders assert, they will succeed in tieing-up the region in a day or two.

CONVENTION OF MINERS.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 8.—President Mitchell, at 10:05 a. m., issued a call for a convention of mineworkers of the three districts comprising the anthracite field, to meet in Scranton, Pa., on Friday next. The text of the convention call is as follows:

"Temporary Headquarters United Mineworkers, Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—To All Miners and Mine Employes of the Anthracite Region:—Brothers:—In view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices of an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention.

"You are therefore notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Pa., beginning Friday, October 12, at 10 a. m.

"The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as 500 mineworkers, but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes.

"Each delegate should have credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected, and, wherever possible, should bear the seal of the local union.

(Signed.) "JOHN MITCHELL,
"President United Mineworkers of America.

"T. D. NICHOLLS,
"President District No. 1.
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"President District No. 7.
"JOHN FAHEY,
"President District No. 9."

"N. B.—Delegates will be notified of the hall in which the convention will be held upon their arrival in Scranton."

After the call had been issued it was learned that the convention will be held in Music hall.

Feeling of Relief.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 8.—President Mitchell refused to say anything as to what the convention would probably decide to do in the matter of the 10 per cent increase. Neither would he anticipate what business other than that relating to the advance in wages would be brought before the delegates. It is not unlikely that the abolishment of the sliding scale will come in for some consideration. None of the labor leaders here will publicly say whether the increase will be accepted or rejected, but there is a strong belief that the men in convention will vote to go back to work.

Now that the convention is a certainty, there is a feeling of relief in the entire region, and it is confidently expected that a week from to-day will see the mineworkers going back to the raines.

A net increase of 10 per cent in wages and a reduction in the price of powder were posted this morning by M. S. Kemmerer & Co., operating the Sandy Run colliery, and Coxe Bros. & Co., operating six collieries. The notices are similar to those put up by the other companies last week. G. B. Markle & Co., Calvin Pardee & Co., Dodson & Co. and the Silver Brook Coal company are the only companies hereabouts that have not yet offered their men an increase. These four concerns normally employ upward of 4,000 men.

IT BOLTS BRYAN.

N. Y. Staats Zeitung, Leading German Daily, Out Against Him.

New oYrk, Oct 9.—The New York Staats Zeitung Sunday morning printed an editorial repudiating Bryan and declaring for the re-election of President McKinley. The paper is one of the most influential in the country among German-Americans and until Sunday it supported Bryan in the present campaign. The Staats Zeitung declares Mr. Bryan a man lacking the stability of character necessary in one who might be called to fill the presidency, and it says his election would bring about distrust and bad business conditions. While it agrees with Mr. Bryan on the Philippine question, it holds him wrong on all other propositions before the people.

The Staats Zeitung said:

"The campaign has entered upon its last month, and the situation has become tolerably clear. It does not appear likely that events will occur which can materially change the present aspect. The Democrats have not succeeded in the attempt undertaken by their convention to make imperialism the paramount issue and to place the silver question in the rear.

"Their own candidate has frustrated all efforts in this direction by his letter of acceptance, in which he took a decided stand for free silver coinage and by asserting, in numerous speeches, that he and his party had not changed their attitude toward the financial question since 1896. This means that William J. Bryan is still resolved to use his whole power to destroy the gold standard and to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We consider a Republican victory less dangerous for the welfare of the nation than the election of William J. Bryan. It would have been possible to overlook many of the weaknesses of the Democratic candidate if he had stood firmly upon the ground he took in his speech of acceptance in Indianapolis. But after he has shown, in his formal letter of acceptance and in numerous speeches delivered since then, that he has not learned, cannot and will not learn, anything in regard to the financial question, that his ignorance and lack of perception in this direction are incurable, he must be considered the greater immediate danger.

"His election would undoubtedly produce a widespread disturbance of present economic conditions from which hardly anybody would escape and which would subject a large part of the American people to severe suffering."

BOLTS BRYAN.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 9.—The only German daily paper in Kansas, the Leavenworth Tribune, which has heretofore supported the Democratic party, bolts Bryan and says:

"So far as imperialism is concerned there is absolutely nothing in it, for the simple reason that there is no party in the United States that advocates a larger standing army than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace and order. The German-Americans are ready at all times, and always have been, to do their share as patriotic citizens, to fight as soldiers, both as volunteers and regulars. In every American war the Germans have taken a prominent part in defending the country. Many of the soldiers of the famous Twentieth Kansas volunteers were young German-Americans, and there are hundreds of them in the Philippines to-day helping maintain the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes."

TRAIN ROBBER SHOT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Oct. 4.—Lying at the morgue in this city with a bullet through his heart, is a man, powerfully built, black hair, moustache, about six feet tall, aged apparently 45 years. He was one of two men who held up the Kansas City passenger train on the Burlington road three miles south of this city at midnight. Express Messenger Charles Baxter killed him.

The two men boarded the train at the Union Pacific transfer and climbed over the tender just as the train was crossing the Mosquito creek bridge. Engineer Donnelly and Frank Holman, fireman, who were in charge of the engine, were ordered to slow up as soon as the train had crossed the bridge. While the dead man held a revolver on the engine crew, his companion went back and cut off the baggage and mail cars, leaving the day coaches and sleepers standing on the main line.

Acting under orders, the engineer pulled the train half a mile down the track where a stop was made. Here the robbers approached the express car, and ordered Messenger Baxter to open the door. He refused to do so. Under compulsion, Engineer Donnelly attached a stick of dynamite to the side door of the car, and blew it open. In the meantime Messenger Baxter seized his gun and escaped from the door on the opposite side of the car. As soon as the door was opened one of the robbers entered the car, while the companion marched the engineer and fireman back to the engine.

Baxter crept around in front of the engine, and seeing the robber keeping guard over the engine's crew, fired one shot and killed him instantly. As soon as the shot was heard the robber in the car jumped to the ground and fled through a corn field.

The robber inside the car was preparing to blow the safe at the time his companion was killed. He ceased operations at once, and no damage was done to the contents of the car, nor was anything taken. After putting on a new express car and transferring the freight, the train proceeded to Kansas City.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 8.—The investigation of the hazing of the fourth class men, or the latest cadets admitted to the naval academy, by upper class men will begin to-day. Superintendent Wainwright has appointed a court of inquiry and its investigations may lead to a court martial. The cadets implicated are M. G. Cook, of Kansas, first classman; John Strong Abbot, of Wisconsin, third classman, and W. F. Tiedi, of Arizona, third classman. Cadet Cook is alleged to have been present when Fourth Classman J. F. Dortch, of Alabama, was required to stand on his head. After a first classman it is held that he should have stopped the hazing. Lieutenant C. S. Bookwalter, while on an inspection, caught the cadets in the room of Cadet Abbot, one of the accused, and found the first classman present.

A COMMON TROUBLE

Thousands Suffer From it Without Knowing Its Real Character.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others, the bowels are troubled, with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper, of No. 61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years, have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes give temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wore off. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a bookkeeper, with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts."

Respectfully yours,
A. W. Sharper,
61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

INSURGENTS CONCENTRATING

Among the Mountains of Northern Luzon--Commission at Work.

Manila, Oct. 8.—Four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have recently reinforced General Young in Northern Luzon, where the insurgents are concentrating in the mountains of North and South Ilocos provinces, under the leadership of Aglipay, the ex-communicated priest and renegade.

General Tino and General Villaneuve, who had been quiet for some time, are now showing signs of becoming active, as the end of the rainy season approaches.

Of late there has been considerable scouting and skirmishing in the provinces of Abra and North Ilocos, though without decisive results. It is obvious, however, that the maneuvers of the Filipinos are more skilful than formerly and that the field tactics of the Americans are being followed by them.

Senor Matinl, the virtual founder of the so-called Filipino government, who was captured by the Americans last December and lodged in jail in Manila, has been liberated. As he had always persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, he had maintained his reputation among the Filipinos as a resolute patriot.

This week the commission will begin the work of revising the tariff, making use of the results of the investigation of the army board in this direction. It is the intention of the commission to give American trade a better chance than it has heretofore enjoyed, owing to the high duties.

BRYAN THE OBSTACLE.

Columbus, O., Oct. 8.—Secretary Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, has received a letter from his son, J. F. Bishop, now a lieutenant in the Twenty-Eighth United States volunteers, and located with a portion of that command at Binan, Philippine islands. Lieutenant Bishop says that the soldiers there are almost to a man enthusiastic in their expressions of hope that President McKinley may be re-elected. It is interesting, he says, to hear the soldiers talk about the political situation in the United States. Everybody there feels that the greatest obstacle met by the United States army there now is the result of expressions of sympathy with the Philippine insurgents now being made by William J. Bryan and the Democrats generally in the course of the campaign. The insurgents, he says, get these statements along with news that tends to encourage them in the belief that Bryan will be elected and in that case they expect, if they are able to hold out until that time, to be given unquestionable sovereignty in the islands.

DIED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—General MacArthur reported to the war department today that five soldiers died in the mountains of Laguna province after having made their escape from the insurgents by whom they had been captured. The date of their death is unknown and no details are furnished as to the manner of their death. It is supposed, however, that they perished from starvation and exposure after having lost their way.

General MacArthur's cablegram follows:

"Manila, Oct. 4, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Reported having died in mountains of Laguna Province, after escape from insurents, date unknown, hospital corps, Alexander Medlock, Edward F. Sixten, Company K, 37th Volunteer infantry, John Roland; Company F, Signal corps, Olaf Sundwall; Company A, 30th volunteer infantry, John W. Kenney.

"Killed by comrade, September 14, Pasajon, Luzon, Troop G, 11th volunteer cavalry, Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. A. Hogan.

"Wounded, September 18, Novalaches, Luzon, Company I, 27th volunteer infantry, Otto Thiede, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Second Lieutenant Matthew T. Eward, side slight; 25th Castillejos, Luzon, Company K, 25th infantry, Jas. I. Carrick, moderately; August 18, Helonga, Leyte, Company A, 44th volunteer infantry, First Sergeant Chas. O. Fort, wounded in chest, serious; September 14, Dingley, Panay, Company K, 18th infantry, Frank A. Arado, wounded in knee, serious; Fred W. Bendor, wounded in army, serious.

(Signed) "MACARTHUR."

ICE THROWN AT HANNA.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna was the target for a ten-pound chunk of ice last night at the Thirty First ward Republican meeting, Sixty Fifth and Halstead streets. The missile was dropped through an aperture in the tent directly over the speaker's stand It did not miss Hanna's head over two inches and had it struck him would have knocked him down and probably fractured his skull.

The police who surrounded the speaker's stand were astounded for a moment and then made a rush for the street. Senator Hanna retained his composure and quietly seated himself while Congressman James R. Mann went on with the speechmaking.

The police found the place where the ice had been placed on the sidewalk, but could get no trace of the person who threw it. They said it was probably the work of some mischievous boy who had secured the ice from a neighboring saloon. Senator Hanna left the tent escorted and protected by a double row of police.

As he was rolled away in his carriage there were cries of "How would you like to be the ice man, Mark?"

OUR REPLY TO FRANCE'S NOTE

Propositions Pretty Clearly Settled -- England Agrees with Germany.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The American answer to the French note which is the pending phase of the Chinese negotiations to be disposed of, has been pretty well defined, although it will remain for the return of the President and a meeting of the cabinet to give the answer formal definiteness. Already, however, intimations have been conveyed to some of the foreign representatives that this government may not be able to concur in the interdiction of the import of arms into China, and also that there may be serious constitutional reasons requiring at least two of the French proposals to be submitted to the American congress before they can be acted upon affirmatively. These two latter propositions relate to the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Pekin and to the permanent maintenance of a line of communication from Pekin to the sea. The permanency of those plans appears to involve a possibility of territorial occupation, though of a limited character, both at Pekin and along the road from Pekin to the sea and it is understood that even if these moves were regarded with favor by the executive branch, there would be constitutional reasons making it desirable to submit them to congress. This idea has been put forward only in a tentative way, as indicating to foreign representatives some of the questions which will have to be taken into account in giving an answer to the French note. The document is not regarded, however, as one which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. The efforts of M. Delcasse to secure a basis of settlement are fully appreciated by the officials here, and this view doubtless will find expression in the American answer.

The news which the United States government has received of the purpose of the Chinese imperial court to take up its abode at Tsingan-Fu, in the province of Shense, comes from Japanese official sources, but so far there has been nothing from the Chinese officials to show that the movement actually has taken place. The state department has put forth all of its efforts to bring about an abandonment of the project.

However, it is now conceded that the presence of the emperor and empress in Pekin is not absolutely necessary to the attainment of a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Chinese trouble, though it is undoubtedly true that their return would hasten such a settlement.

An Imperial Edict.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Japanese minister has left with the secretary of state a copy of a telegram dated Oct. 1st, received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, to this effect:

"The Japanese acting consul at Shanghai reported on the 28th ultimo the publication in Chinese papers of an undated imperial edict, the purport of which was as follows:

"'Though we have accompanied her majesty, the empress dowager, to Tai-Yen and settled there, it is not our intention to remain there permanently. Inasmuch as Chang-An was the seat of the ancient rulers of China and is defended by nature, we order the acting governor of Shensi to select a suitable site for the imperial palace in the city of Si-Ngan and to provide everything necessary for our journey thereto. He should bear in mind the hardships we are now exposed to and refrain from all extravagant preparations.'"

Commissioners Appointed.

Pekin, Sept. 27, via Taku, Sept. 30, via Shanghai, Oct. 3.—Prince Ching has been informed of the issuance of an imperial decree naming Tin Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, and Chang Chi Tung, viceroy at Hankow, as assistant commissioners to negotiate terms of peace.

Both the assistant commissioners are members of the progressive faction.

The Italian marines are being withdrawn. Some concern is expressed regarding the plans of the Germans who are bringing a large force, which is expected to embark on a campaign of revenge, which it is predicted will seriously delay the establishment of peace.

GERMANY'S SECOND NOTE.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—An official of the foreign office informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that Germany is issuing a second note to the powers regarding the method of securing punishment for those guilty of the outrages in China. This note is isued as a result of the edict of the emperor of China beginning proceedings against Prince Tuan and others.

The new note is as follows:

"The emperor of China has addressed to the powers an edict, dated September 25, in which he orders the punishment of princes and dignitaries, mentioned by name, for having encouraged the Boxers. On the assumption that the edict is genuine, the German government, in furtherance of the procedure proposed in its circular note of September 17, has further proposed to the powers to come to an agreement to instruct their diplomatic representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points:

"First—Whether the list contained in the edict of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct?

"Second—Whether the punishments proposed meet the case?

"Third—In what way the powers can control the carrying out of the penalties imposed?"

The information received up to the present concerning the reception of this this proposal by the powers justifies the belief that a general understanding on this matter may be looked for.

FRANCE'S PROPOSITION.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The following official note was issued this afternoon:

"The foreign minister has instructed the representatives of France to sound the powers whose troops are co-operating with ours in the extreme east regarding the adoption of a common program for the negotiations with China. Our representatives acquitted themselves of this mission and left with the various foreign ministers a copy of the following note:

"'In sending their forces to China the powers proposed first of all, to deliver their legations. Thanks to their union and the valor of their troops this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese government which has given Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang full powers to negotiate and treat in its name, suitable reparation for the past and serious guarantees for the future. Penetrated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different governments, the government of the republic believes it sums up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon after the usual verification of the powers:

"'First—The punishment of the principal culprits, who will be designated by the representatives of the powers at Pekin.

"'Second—The maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms.

"'Third—Equitable indemnities to states, societies and individuals.

"'Fourth—The formation of a permanent guard for Pekin legations.

"'Fifth—The dismantlement of the fortifications.

"'Sixth—Military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Pekin, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea or to forces proceeding to Pekin from the sea.'

"Presented collectively by the representatives of the powers, supported by the presence of the international troops, it appears impossible to the government of the republic that these conditions which are so legitimate would not be accepted by the Chinese government at an early date."

Concert Is Complete.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The British government has followed in the footsteps of the United States in the Chinese negotiations, it has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, just as our government did in the case of Mr. Conger. It has left to its minister discretionary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the credentials of Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and the other Chinese envoys. Although the formal response to the last German proposition has not been returned by Lord Salisbury, the United States government has been informed that, though such answer may not be made at all, being unnecessary in the light of recent developments yet Sir Claude MacDonald will be instructed to make the same inquiries relative to the punishment of the Chinese ring leaders that have been committed to Mr. Conger.

The first practical outcome of Special Commissioner Rockhill's investigation has been an instruction to him by the state department to co-operate with Minister Conger in the inquiries with which that official is now charged, relative to the character of the Chinese envoys and punishments.

The next step toward the final settlement of the Chinese troubles must come from Mr. Conger and his brother ministers at Pekin. They are charged now with inquiries into the matter of punishments, which certainly will occupy some time, and it is not expected that much headway will be made in other directions until this phase of the case has been passed. The latest French note is a distinct movement toward the initiation of negotiations for a settlement while this question of punishments is still pending.

Li Goes to Pekin.

Tieu Tsin, Oct. 3, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Li Hung Chang and M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, had a lengthy conference to-day after which it was decided that Li Hung Chang would depart for Pekin to-morrow. Li Hung Chang will be accompanied by the Russian admiral, a Russian general and his own bodyguard. Peaceful conditions prevail.

The failure of the Russians to rebuild the railway to Pekin is causing talk among the commanders of the restoration of the line to the English officers for reconstruction and operation.

The sick among the Americans are being sent to the hospital ship Maine which will sail soon for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

KOCH'S MALARIA CURE.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 8.—Passengers who arrived here to-day from the Orient report that Professor Robert Koch has arrived at Hong Kong. The eminent bacteriologist of the Berlin university has devoted a year to scientific investigations in the Dutch West Indies and in the German colonies of East Africa for the purpose of testing his cure for malaria, which was only partially successful in Germany before his departure.

The scientist now announces to the medical world that his cure is positive, and that every malarial district can be absolutely purged of the scourge.

During his stay on the Island of Java, Professor Koch procured several gorillas infected with malaria, whom he gave hypodermic injections of his virus and in whose food he mixed a medicine which contains about 50 per cent of quinine. The doses were much larger than those intended for human beings and the results were eminently satisfactory.

Dr. Koch announces that his medicine is both for curative and preventative purposes. He also wants it known that he has found a way of ridding countries of the malaritl parasites, the mosquitoes.

On his arrival in Berlin he will present his official report to the German government and will recommend that measures be taken at once to introduce his method of exterminating the parasite and his cure for malaria, which he claims can be manufactured at once in all countries.

GALVESTON'S FINANCES.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 4.—It is stated by city officials that provision has been made to pay the interest on all outstanding city bonds up to January 1, 1901, which amounts approximately to $50,000. This amount does not include the $6,000 to pay interest on the forty year limited debt bonds. Arrangements have also been made to pay all city employes in cash each month to February 1, 1901. The funds for this purpose are to come from the special reserve fund and from the tax receipts.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

CURES SYPHILIS

A Trial Treatment Sent Free to All Who Suffer From Any Stage of the Disease.

Cures Cases that Hot Springs and All Other Treatments Failed to Even Help.

There has been discovered by the State Medical Institute, 2210 Elektron Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind., the most remarkable Syphilis cure ever heard of. It has cured all such indications as mucous patches in the

A. E. Robinson, M.D.C.M., Medical Director

month, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health. Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the institute is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial treatment, so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known cure for syphilis. Do not hesitate to write at once and the free trial will be sent sealed in plain package.

AMERICAN COAL IN EUROPE

Our Consuls to Report on Our Export Trade in Coal.

Washington, Oct. 5.—In view of the coal crisis in Europe, resulting from the falling off of the English coal product, with the consequently enhanced prices, Chief Emery, of the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department, recently addressed instructions to United States consuls at some of the more important ports abroad, requesting them to indicate the prospects at their posts for the introduction of American coal. A preliminary report, just published by the bureau, shows some astonishing results. With fifteen important ports heard from, it appears that almost, without exception, the American product is rapidly entering the markets of the world and in many places has overcome the British coal, long regarded as superior, at every point. These reports come from Turin, in Italy, Marseilles, Nantes, several points in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Austria, Canary islands, Gibraltar, Russia, Sierra Leone, Formosa, Prussia, and even the Yukon country. One of the most impressive contributions is that made by Consul Halsted at Birmingham, enclosing the results of a competitive test of American and British coal by the South Metropolitan Gas company, of London. The chairman of that company reported that American coal yielded 15,000 feet of gas per ton against 10,000 in the English coal, while the coke was plentiful and good. Consequently, though the American was quoted higher than English coal, it was actually cheaper. It had been found also that the American coal was superior to the Australian and a market was opening in that direction for it. There was talk of building 10,000 ton vessels for the express purpose of bringing American coal to the Mediterranean, because the freight rates at present made the price of American coal higher than it should be.

Consul General Osborne, at London, in commenting upon the arrival of a cargo of American gas coal there, predicts that, during the coming winter, coal will rise from $12.15 to $13.36 per ton, or more than double the ordinary winter price.

At Work Again.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 8.—Work was resumed by 800 men to-day in the convertor and billet mill of the Illinois Steel company in this city which have been shut down recently. Work was also resumed at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company by 500 men.

AID FOR GALVESTON

Miss Clara Barton Makes an Appeal for Building Material.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 8.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross society, has issued the following statement to the manufacturers and business men of the country, in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of homes for those who lost their all in the recent storm:

"To the manufacturers and dealers in lumber, hardware, building materials and household goods, and to the business men in general of the United States:

"Gentlemen:—This unfortunate seaport island and town had, four weeks ago, a population of about 40,000 persons. In one night and day it is estimated that approximately 10,000 of these were either drowned or killed by the fury of the storm.

"We believe it is reliably stated that there is not one house in the area of the storm undamaged by it. A large proportion of those persons formerly occupying them are entirely without homes or even shelter, save such as persons almost as destitute as themselves can offer them shelter at their own great inconvenience and cost. The number of the homeless class is estimated at 8,000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. If tents would protect, which they would not, the seas and the quicksand would not hold them down; the first norther would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, colds, pneumonia and consumption would finish what the storm has left.

"Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country who are not there and cannot see for themselves, and who could not comprehend without seeing.

"With this view, the National Red Cross society has, with the co-operation of the general committee, obtained estimates from the best architects of the vicinity regarding the material needed for the construction of the necessary houses, tenements or homes for the suitable sheltering of these now unsheltered thousands of suffering people.

"The following summary represents substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8,000 people in the most ordinary one-story, weather-proof houses, built singly or in blocks of tenements. Summary:

"Rough lumber, spruce or pine, 35,000 pieces, 2x10, 16 feet long; 4,000 pieces, 6x6, 16 feet long; 3,500 pieces, 4x6, 16 feet long; 5,500 pieces, 4x4, 16 feet long; 6,500 pieces, 2x4, 16 feet long; 15,000 pieces, 1x12, 12 feet long; 80,000 pieces, 1x3, 12 feet long; 35,000 pieces, 2x8, 16 feet long; 10,000 pieces, 2x4, 16 feet long; 90,000 pieces, 1x6, 16 feet long.

"Tongued and grooved flooring, 90,000 pieces, 1x6, 16 feet long; 4,000 window frames and sash, 2 feet 10x6 feet 6; 4,000 door frames and doors, 2x6 feet 6; 4,000 hinges, inch, and screws; 4,000 hanks and staples; 50,000 brick for chimneys; 7,000 squares of felt roofing, three ply; 50 kegs of 8-penny nails; 17 kegs of 20-penny nails.

"Carpenters' tools for 100 carpenters.

"Bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, stoves, crockery, cutlery and sewing machines sufficient to furnish about 700 four-room houses in a modest, comfortable manner.

"Some 4,000 dwellings and all of their contents were absolutely washed away or lie in the piles of wreckage—a worse than useless mass, a menace to the safety of the remaining portion of the city.

"The havoc wrought by the storm in Galveston at once was much larger in loss of life and property than at Johnstown, but the donations in money so far have aggregated one-third less for both the city and mainland than was given at Johnstown.

"While the bountiful outpourings of the public's generosity has enabled the relief committee and the Red Cross to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and render the streets of Galveston partially passable, nothing has as yet been done toward reinstating the impoverished survivors in houses where they can escape disease and enjoy the slight measure of the comforts of which the storm deprived them.

"It is for the purpose of awakening the sympathies of the American people and further appealing to their bountiful instincts to rescue these sufferers from the hardships still confronting them that the foregoing statements have been put forth.

"Of the material named, it is believed that Texas and Louisiana would prefer to furnish a large portion of the lumber. The other building material and household goods must come from those states which produce such articles."

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HERE IS HEALTH FREE

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete treatment for nearly all the ills of life.

The ***Food-emulsion*** is needed by some, the ***Tonic*** by others, the ***Expectorant*** by others, the ***Jelly*** by others still, and ***all four***, or any ***three***, or ***two***, or any ***one***, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies represented in this illustration.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System its medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor please mention the TOLEDO BLADE.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of medicinal treatment for the weak and those suffering from wasting diseases, weak lungs, cough, sore throat, catarrh consumption and other pulmonary troubles, or the diminutive ailments of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, the needs of the sick body can be condensed into his treatment by four distinct preparations.

Whatever your disease, one or more of these four remedies will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicine, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

Female troubles and the ailments of delicate children are speedily relieved.

The four together form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE OFFER.

To obtain these four FREE invaluable preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is write, mentioning the Toledo Blade, in which you read this article, to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York, giving your name and full address. The free medicine will then be sent you, in the hope that if it does you good you will recommend it to your friends.

WEBSTER DAVIS WAS BOUGHT

So Asserts Douglas Story, Who Was With the Boer Army.

London, Oct. 6.—Douglas Story, correspondent for the Daily Mail, with the Boer forces in the recent war in South Africa and a close personal friend of President Kruger, President Steyn and Gen. Joubert, has a remarkable article over his own signature in this morning's Mail, headed "Boer Gold for America. A True History of a Sordid Intrigue."

Story charges that Webster Davis permitted himself to be introduced to the Boers as the American secretary of state and led them to believe that he could, by his oratory, arouse the people of the United States to intervene in the South African war. Davis is alleged to have received $125,000.

It is said here that Story writes not only with permission but with the expressed desire of Kruger in detailing the mission "of Davis in the Transvaal."

Story concludes: "The theory advanced by Davis and on which the Boers founded their faith was that in the United States there was a large, bitter anti-English public, composed of Germans and Irishmen. All of these were, by assumption, pro-Boer. If Davis, with his fine oratorical gifts and happy ignorance of South Africa, could arouse them by false enthusiasm, Bryan's election, he declared, would be a certainty, and his intervention in behalf of the Boers an assured corollary. And so to-day, such Boers as are still fighting remain in the field to await the announcement of the result of the polls of November 6, next; and the fulfilment of Webster Davis' promises."

The writer adds that Macrum left Pretoria for the United States "with 15,000 pounds, a Boer honorarium, in his pocket."

BOERS SURRENDERING.

London, Oct. 6.—A dispatch received from Lord Roberts, dated Friday, October 5, says:

"The number of prisoners captured or surrendered is daily increasing and must now aggregate nearly 10,000 men.

"Commandant Muller has surrendered to Clery and Commandant Dirksen and others are on their way to Pretoria to surrender.

"A detachment of the London Irish endeavored to surprise a party of Boers near Bultfontein, October 4, but had to retire after three hours' fighting with six men wounded. The Boers suffered heavily."

Refugees Going Back.

London, Oct.

MORE CAPTURED REBEL LETTERS

If McKinley Is Elected the Insurgents Will Accept Amnesty.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The war department has just received from Gen. MacArthur by mail another batch of insurgent papers captured by the American troops. Among them are letters from Theo. Sandico and E. Regio, agents for the Filipino junta at Hong Kong, which expressed their views with much freedom.

In a letter addressed by Sandico to Lieut. Col. Casimirio Tinyo, the writer says in part:

"The present campaign and some other circumstances have created in America a political situation that may perhaps produce the downfall of McKinley, which will signify the triumph of our ideas. For the same reason the disastrous war in the Transvaal and more especially the fierce revolution in China, have created a political atmosphere sufficiently critical to cause the birth of a disturbance of the armed peace of the great powers that may result favorably to our aspirations; because America may prefer to sacrifice some of her plans with respect to the Philippine islands, accepting our independence under her prostrate, rather than sustain two wars and run the risk of losing the whole archipelago. I believe then that under the conditions so favorably colored by the present circumstances it is necessary that we continue the struggle and only accept peace on a base of independence, although under an American protectorate.

"If the re-election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out and the war in the Transvaal take no new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights."

Gen. MacArthur, in transmitting these papers says: "Possibly Sandico is as close to Aguinaldo as any of the leaders who continue in open hostility."

Regio, writing from the Hong Kong junta to Sandico, describes the anti-imperialist convention in Philadelphia and the Boston meeting to show that the Philippine sympathizers are increasing in numbers and that the victories obtained by the seasoned Filipino army exercise great influence "on the very impressionable minds of the American people." He concludes:

"This impression is and will be one of the determined causes of our triumph, which triumph will come soon if we but resist a little more, now that but little is lacking to change the announced elections, as with the downfall of McKinley comes the ascendance of the starred banner over our soil."

A NEW FRAUD.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has been advised that a short time ago a young man called at a house in Augusta, Maine, and presented a card on which was printed: "Committee on distribution, official records, Washington, D. C. Represented by Arthur J. Chalmers."

The young man Chalmers was dressed in a uniform like that of officers of the army, except that it lacked shoulder straps. He informed the gentleman of the house, who happened to be an army officer, that he, Chalmers, represented the war records office of which Gen. Marcus Wright had been for 20 years the head, and he wished to sell the "records of the Spanish war." The work proved to be a pictorial account of the late Spanish war, published under a misleading title.

Of course the officer refused to subscribe, as he knew the canvasser was misrepresenting the facts and had no right to wear such a uniform. Fearing the public might be deceived he reported the matter to the war department. The department, however, already had acted by bringing the subject to the attention of the postmaster general for such action as it was possible to take. It is also stated that the General Marcus J. Wright referred to is a subordinate employe of the department. He never was the head of the war records office. That office ceased to exist on the 30th of June, 1899, and neither it nor any other office or bureau of the war department has had anything whatever to do with the work in question. It is purely a private enterprise, and is in no sense an official publication of the government. No one has had access to the official records for the purpose of compiling and writing it, notwithstanding the statement on the title page of the book that it was "compiled and written directly from the official records at Washington."

Mr. Meiklejohn says the public should not purchase from canvassers books or other publications purporting to be issued by the government; for it should be known to all that the government never sends agents about the country to solicit subscriptions to public documents. Such books, maps, and other publications as are for sale by the government are sold at cost price. They can always be obtained from the proper officials.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The war department has received from Havana a report telling of the seizure last week of the largest consignment of contraband goods ever caught in Cuba. Frank Cairns, chief of the bureau of special agents, captured three dozen cans labelled sausages, but filled with opium. The seizure is valued at from $18,000 to $20,000, its net weight being 1,219 kilos. Col. Bliss suspected that opium was being smuggled into Cuba, and he gave directions that the agents try to discover the smugglers. A special agent was sent to Liverpool to find the starting point of the goods. He learned that they came from Santander, Spain. All shipments from Liverpool were watched. It was noticed that Senor Antonio V. Basterreches, of Santander, Spain, an agent of the line between Liverpool, Spain and Cuba, was a heavy shipper of goods to Havana.

When the Santanderino, of this line, arrived in port last week, Mr. Cairns was on hand and watched her unloading. When the shipment of supposed sausages had been deposited on the wharf, he insisted that a case be opened. It was then discovered that the cans contained fresh opium gum. The other cans were also opened, with a similar result. The usual importation of opium into Havana is about 1,000 kilos per month, the duty on which amounts to about $6,000.

DEFICIT IS DECREASED.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The balance sheet of the postoffice department, just completed, shows the following condition for the past year:

Expenditures, $107,249,298; revenue, $102,345, 579; excess of expenditures, $4,894,718. This is about $1,500,000 less than the deficit for the preceding fiscal year.

GUAM'S REPORTS.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Navy department has detached the island of Guam from the Asiatic station, making it an independent naval establishment. It was found to be cumbersome to have the Guam reports go across the Pacific to the commander of the Asiatic station, before coming to Wasnington. By the new arrangement the reports will be made directly to the governor of Guam, and by him will be forwarded to Washington.

Free to the Ruptured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

There are people who have been torturing themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to

DR. S. BALL.

Dr. Rice's free offer. An elderly and retired physician, Dr. S. Ball, of Marion, Ala., is one of the hundreds attracted to this generous announcement, and as a result he is now completely cured of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method, and now he lives in peace, contentment and security. Dr. Ball looks back to the old days of crude methods and in comparison hails the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. By all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 332 S. Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time, and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring.

MINISTER WU SORRY

That the Chinese Court Refuses to Return to Imperial City.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Chinese minister said to-day that if the powers regarded it as essential that the emperor and empress dowager should return to Pekin he was quite confident this could be brought about, first by giving positive assurance for the personal safety of their majesties, and then, as plain evidence of this assurance, directing that the bulk of the allied forces now at Pekin be withdrawn to Tien Tsin, Yang Tsun or some other point, leaving only a few hundred troops at Pekin as a guard.

Mr. Wu's statement was brought out by the announcement he conveyed to the State department yesterday that the imperial family had postponed their return to Pekin because of the presence there of the allied forces, and by the regrets over this announcement, both among the officials at Washington and at foreign capitals.

"I am as sorry as any one can be that their majesties do not see their way clear to return to Pekin," said Mr. Wu; "but in the circumstances is it not natural that they should take this course? They have been brought up in extreme exclusiveness at Pekin, without knowledge of the outside world and of the customs of foreigners. When they withdrew, the allied forces occupied the city. It has been divided into districts to be patrolled and managed. It is said that the allied troops have marched through the imperial palace. These steps must naturally have produced a profound effect on the imperial family. Suppose conditions were reversed, and an allied force occupied one of the foreign capitals. Would the ruler return while the foreign forces were at his capital? It is said that the forces are being reduced to legation guards; but if each legation guard numbers about 2,000 men, that makes an aggregate force of 16,000 men for the eight powers, or if each quota is not full, say the aggregate force is about 10,000 men. An army of 10,000 men is a very considerable force in any city. Consider the influence that an army of 10,000 men would exert if stationed here in Washington. While I am extremely sorry that their majesties do not return to Pekin, it does not seem surprising in the existing circumstances that they should not want to return."

Minister Wu was asked what steps could be taken to bring about their return to Pekin.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the most natural course would be to remove the conditions which now stand in the way of their return. Any fears they may entertain would be overcome very largely by strong assurance from the powers of the personal safety of their majesties. Then, as a clear evidence to them that this safety was assured, the foreign forces should be withdrawn from the capital, say to Tien Tsin. If Tien Tsin is too far then Yang Tsun might be a desirable point to garrison with the allied forces. I have no doubt the return of the emperor and empress dowager to the capital would speedily follow."

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The census bureau publishes the returns for the state of Arkansas, giving the population by counties, townships and all incorporated towns.

The population of the state in 1900 is 1,311,564, as against 1,128,179 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent. This rate of increase is only about two-fifths for the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it was 40.58 per cent, and less than one-fourth of that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 65.05 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 there was an increase of only 11,26 per cent, but prior to 1860 the population more than doubled itself during each decade, and for the decade from 1830 to 1840 showed an increase of 221.09 per cent.

The population of Arkansas in 1900 is more than ninety times as large as the population given for 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a territory in 1819.

The total land surface of Arkansas is, approximately, 53,045 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 21.27; 1900, 24.73.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—The American Tin Plate company will have in operation this week twenty of its tin plate plants out of 35, giving employment to at least 35,000 workmen. The tin plate company employs in all over 50,000 workmen, and within a few weeks, it is said, every plant in the country will be working. The Monongahela mill, of this city, the Demmler plant and the one at New Kensington started yesterday, and the others will follow as soon as possible. Nearly every plant in the gas belt commenced last night, and by the end of the week every one of the twenty will be operating to their full capacity. In all the plants there are 282 mills, and in the twenty to be started there will be 160, giving employment to many workmen besides those dirtcely connected with the industry.

The plants have been idle since the expiration of the scale, which expired in June last.

Child Labor in Factories.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4—The International Association of Factory Inspectors at its meeting yesterday discussed the question of child labor in factories. The sentiment of the association is that the practice of employing children should be abolished

BRYAN SET RIGHT.

On the Sulu Treaty--The Nebraska Man Misrepresents It.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, of the war department, has sent the following letter to Hon. W. J. Bryan, who speaks at Peoria, Ill., today:

"Washington, Oct. 6, 1900.—Dear Sir:—In the press reports yesterday of your address at Tipton, Ind., in which you referred to the overthrow of human slavery in the United States resulting from the success of the armies of the Union, you are also reported as saying in that connection:

"'We fought then for the adoption of a constitutional amendment that provided that no man could own a slave, and yet, before the Philippine war is ended, we have the Sulu treaty, which recognizes slavery.'

"Permit me to invite your attention to the following extract from the letter of the secretary of war to Major General E. S. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippines, under date of October 27, 1899:

"'The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed August 20, 1899, between Brigadier General John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, which provides, "the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress," and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or to give the consent of the United States to the existing existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

"It is probably unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that in the absence of approval of the President it is impossible for us to 'have the Sulu treaty,' or any other treaty.

"Very respectfully,

"G. D. MEIKLEJOHN.

"Hon. W. J. Bryan, Peoria, Ill."

GERMANY ANXIOUS

Regarding Her Future Cotton Supply and Its Source.

Washington, Oct. 9.—"If, for some reason, Germany should be cut off for one year from her cotton supply, there would be a crisis of incalculable consequences," says United States Consul Winter, at Annaberg, in a report to the state department upon the cotton consumption in that country. In order to guard against any possible exigency the German Colonial association, says Consul Winter, recently sent a petition to the imperial chancellor, requesting that every means be used to introduce cotton growing into the different German colonies where climate and soil favor. With the exception of about $17,000 worth of cotton grown in one little colony, Germany is entirely dependent upon the United States and England for this commodity, and she consumes more of it than any nation on the continent. Germany, France and England," says the consul, "have never forgotten the days of the civil war, when the cotton supply was completely cut off by the blockade of the Southern states." There is a tendency, he says, on the part of cotton industries to gravitate toward the center of production, that is, the United States, England and the East Indies. The shifting of cotton mills and manufactures to these points saves time and money, and the problem which now confronts Germany is to insure a cotton supply that can be absolutely depended upon in peace or war.

RISING IN PORTO RICO.

New York, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan Porto Rico says: Four persons, one of them a woman, were killed in another political street riot in Guayama, which lasted all last night.

The rioting started in a cafe, when a member of the federal party shot and severely wounded a Republican. Several of the latter's party friends tried to lynch the federal, but were prevented by eight Americans. Federals from Arroyo hastened to reinforce the Federals in Guayama and a bloody street fight followed. The rioting was kept up during the night, and three men and a woman were killed, while twenty others, including several policemen, were wounded. Several of these will die.

Armed bands paraded the streets later, shooting and shouting and terrorizing the town. The whole district is arming and the police force is utterly unable to cope with the rioters.

The parties are about equally divided in numbers. Leaders of the Republicans are urging their followers not to engage in rioting, but the Federals are determined to avenge the San Juan affair and further bloodshed is expected. Animosity between Federals and Republicans is increasing as the time for the elections approaches, and all over the islands are evidences that trouble may occur at any moment.

Reports Exaggerated.

San Juan, De Porto Rico, Oct. 9.—The reports of the shooting affray at Guayama, Sunday, have been exaggerated. A man named Joseph Rodriguez was killed and two men were injured. It was a local political fight. Order has been restored in the town and the insular police have made five arrests.

Governor Allen leaves to-day on another tour of the island.

VAST COTTON EXPORTS.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—In consequence of the immense rush of cotton to New Orleans, growing out of the injury to Galveston, the steamship agents met yesterday and resolved to extend the time for receiving cotton on shipboard from daylight to dark. All the stevedores and labor organizations agreed to this change, which lengthens the cotton day more than three hours. There are twenty-two ships now here loading cotton, and ample labor to load them, but the restrictions as to the hours of loading threatened to produce a blockade, and they were accordingly removed yesterday and went into effect to-day.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 865, NEW YORK.

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT

Letters From Chairmen in Various States Assure Victory.

Washington, Oct. 9.—As the campaign progresses the Republican leaders in the various states are becoming more confident of success in the elections to be held November 6. Careful polls of doubtful states satisfy the chairman of each that there is a strong determination to re-elect President McKinley and a Republican Congress.

Reports received from the chairmen of a large majority of the state committees throughout the country indicate Republican gains in a number of states carried by Mr. Bryan in 1896. This is particularly so with relation to the Western and Pacific coast states. It is doubtful whether Mr. Bryan will be able to carry Nebraska, his home state. Mr. H. C. Lindsay, chairman of the Republican state committee of Nebraska, confidently believes that the electoral vote will go to McKinley and Roosevelt.

The chairmen of the state committees of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and South Dakota assert in the most positive terms that Republican success in their respective states is already assured. West Virginia promises a good majority for the Republican ticket.

What the Chairmen Promise.

The following communications from the Chairmen of the various Republican State Committees have been received:

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 2.

We will carry the State for McKinley and Roosevelt by 12,000 to 15,000 majority. Stephen B. Elkins will succeed himself as United States Senator from West Virginia.

WILLIAM M. DAWSON, Chairman.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.

Maryland is a close State, but as the Republican forces in the state are thoroughly united this year and have the Gold Democrats with them I am of the opinion Maryland will be found in the Republican column.

P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

The Republican Presidential electoral ticket will carry Pennsylvania by a normal majority. The same is true of the state ticket, which includes two Congressmen-at-Large. We should also make a gain of five or six members in our Congressional delegation.

FRANK REEDER, Chairman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

New York is not a doubtful state this year. The election in November will show handsome majorities for the Republican tickets, national, state and congressional. The only question is as to the majorities.

B. B. ODELL, Chairman.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.

Every indication points to a very large majority in the state for McKinley and Roosevelt. Two Republican Congressmen will be chosen by large majorities, as well as the Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature in both branches, which will elect a Republican United States Senator.

J. H. GALLINGER, Chairman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Maine will give her electoral vote to McKinley and Roosevelt by a majority of not less than 35,000. Maine has never failed to give her electoral vote to the Republican ticket and she will not falter now.

J. H. MANLEY, Chairman.

Bryan no Longer New.

OMAHA, Oct. 2.

Four years ago the Republican party in Nebraska was to a certain extent handicapped on account of the fact that the state was the home of the Presidential candidate of the fusion forces. The novelty of the situation aroused a sentiment of state pride, which gave Mr. Bryan a material advantage. In this campaign the situation is different. We have become accustomed to having a Presidential candidate. I think we have a good chance of carrying the state for McKinley this fall. The statements which Mr. Bryan made four years ago in his campaign were positive as to the results which would follow the election of President McKinley, and events have been so directly contrary to his predictions, that the people are losing confidence in his ability as a statesman. The idea is in Nebraska that Mr. Bryan is not very sure of success in the nation and that he is making extraordinary efforts to carry the Legislature of the state so that he may be sent to the United States Senator in case his Presidential aspirations fail.

H. C. LINDSAY, Chairman.

TOPEKA, Oct. 2.

The Republicans will carry Kansas this year. The good times that have prevailed since the inauguration of President McKinley will contribute most to this result. The contrast between the times under Cleveland and the times under McKinley furnishes an object lesson that will not be ignored by the voters.

MORTON ALBAUGH, Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.

We are working very hard and not talking now as to the prospect of Republican successes in Indiana this Fall, but I will say that Indiana will go for McKinley and the whole state ticket of the Republican party will be elected.

CHARLES S. HERNLY, Chairman.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.

Wisconsin is a sure Republican state. It will give a majority to the candidates of that party next November of at least 75,000.

GEO. E. BRYANT, Chairman.

Michigan Will Do All Right.

HOLLAND, Oct.

The prospects for Republican success this fall are very bright. Michigan will undoubtedly remain solidly in the Republican column and the electoral vote will go to McKinley. Some congressional districts are close and there is a good fighting chance for the opposition.

G. J. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 2.

The Republican electoral ticket and the state ticket in this state are safe; not only safe, but we hope to carry the state by a good majority. There is some disaffection among the Germans and Catholics, but we anticipate that the Republican majority will be approximately as great as four years ago.

WILLIAM BUDGE, Chairman.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 2.

Minnesota will give McKinley a majority of 30,000. The state ticket will receive a somewhat smaller majority.

W. C. MASTERMAN, Chairman.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 2.

The prospects of Republican success in Idaho this year are exceedingly good. The people of Idaho are alive to the vital importance to them of the full development of the American theory of expansion. They realize what the markets of the Orient may do for the Pacific Coast. The Silver Republican party is now enrolled under the Republican standard. The Republican electoral ticket in Idaho will win this fall, and we confidently expect that our State Administration will be Republican as a result of the election on November 6.

FRANK A. FENN, Chairman.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 2.

Republican success in South Dakota is assured this year. There is no doubt about the election of the national and state tickets by a largely increased majority.

FRANK CRANE, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.

The Republican prospects in Missouri are bright. The McKinley electoral ticket is much stronger in every section of the state than in 1896. Our candidate for governor is making an exceptionally satisfactory campaign. While the odds are against us, our organization is confident of victory.

THOS. J. AKINS Chairman.

DES MOINES, Oct. 2.

Iowa will give about the same majority for McKinley and Roosevelt that it did four years ago for McKinley and Hobart, 60,000 to 65,000.

J. W. RICHARDS, Chairman Literary Bureau.

Wyoming's Condition Pleasing.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 2.

The conditions in Wyoming are reasonably satisfactory for the Republican ticket. I feel justified in stating that we will carry the State for McKinley and elect a Republican Legislature which will insure the re-election of Hon. F. E. Warren for the United States Senate.

J. A. VAN ORSDEL, Chairman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.

We will carry California for the Presidential ticket by a safe majority. I am confident we will carry at least six Congressional districts and have a solid Republican delegation.

GEORGE STONE, Chairman.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 2.

The prospects of Republican success in Oregon are good this fall. We expect to secure the success of the electoral ticket by a majority much greater than that of 1896.

W. S. DUNIWAY, Chairman.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 6.

Mr. McKinley will get a bigger vote than any Republican candidate has polled in Alabama in years. In this section his Administration is and has ever been popular, a large majority of the people being expansionists, protectionists and sound money men.

WM. VAUGHAN, Chairman.

ALEXANDER, Va., Oct. 6.

The Virginia Goebel election law is of such a character that Republicans have very little to encourage them in the way of success. We shall, however, put up the best fight we can under the circumstances.

PARK AGNEW, Chairman.

LITLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 6.

There is a strong McKinley sentiment in this State, and I have no doubt, with an honest count, the State would be close. While we shall make a vigorous campaign from now until November, the usual Democratic majority will probably be returned.

W. S. HOLT, Secretary.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 6.

Oklahoma will return a Republican Delegate for Congress by an increased majority over two years ago. The Republicans will also have control of the Legislature.

THOMAS FERGUSON, Chairman.

COAL FOR OUR NAVY

50,000 Tons Are Distributed at Various Points.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The United States has more than 50,000 tons of coal distributed at various points throughout the world for the use of its warships, and this amount will be increased by additions to be made by schooners en route. The largest coal pile is at Manila, where there are 24,000 tons. As large a quantity is now on the way to the far East.

At Guam there are 2,856 tons, and a station to accommodate 10,000 tons is to be established. Honolulu has a naval coal pile of 10,918 tons, and Rear Admiral Bradford has prepared plans for locating 20,000 tons there. There are about 2,500 tons at Pago Pago, and an increase of 2,500 tons will be made upon the completion of the coal house under construction at that point. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, the navy controls 3,426 tons.

For the use of the North Atlantic squadron during the coming winter Rear Admiral Bradford will send to Guantanamo two coal barges, carrying 1,700 tons, which are now at Port Royal. The navy also has coal at Annapolis, Boston, League Island, New London, Norfolk, Port Royal, and Key West, on the Atlantic coast, and at Mare Island and Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast.

It is expected that the North Atlantic squadron will not start on its winter cruise much before January 1.

TO BUY LONDON TIMES.

London, Oct. 9.—All London is interested in the announcement that Alfred Harmsworth, owner of the London Daily Mail and 30 other English periodicals and the wonder of the English newspaper world, is negotiating for the purchase of the London Times. Mr. Harmsworth is 34 years old, and has a fortune of $20,000,000. His meteoric career in journalism has no parallel. He began as office boy on Tid-Bits 20 years ago, with

ALFRED HARMSWORTH

a salary of 10 shillings per week. He advanced rapidly, and in two years became the editor of a weekly run in conjunction with the Illustrated London News. He was full of new ideas, and tried his hand successfully at every branch of newspaper work. In seven years he had saved $7,000 and with that sum started his first weekly, Answers. In four years Answers reached a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies. He was joined by his brothers, and one by one he has added to his publications, until their combined circulation has reached the total of 15,000,000 copies a week. Among them is Harmsworth Magazine, which alone has a circulation of 1,000,000. His great success is due to the introduction of American methods into his publications. He started the London Daily Mail in 1895, modeling it along the lines of American newspapers, and it became an instant success. If he gets the Times he will make it a penny journal, and will, it is said, do many things with that staid journal that will startle England. Mr. Harmsworth is the son of a lawyer, and chose the position of office boy in Tid-Bits rather than go to college.

PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and the family servants, arrived here at 7:45 this morning from Canton. The President and Mrs. McKinley were both in very good health and spirits. President McKinley will remain in Washington until about the 22d or 23d of the month when he will again go to Canton to remain until after the election. Soon after 10 o'clock the President sent out a call for a meeting of the cabinet at 11 o'clock to-day.

THE BEST FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Moulton, Lavaca Co., Tex., Nov. 11, 1899.

I am so pleased with your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine that I recommend it to everybody. One of our pigs became sick of cholera. It did not eat or drink and was pretty nearly dead when we gave it two doses of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Now the pig is as well as ever. AUG. OEHL

Cholera is the most deadly malady the hog raiser has to contend with. When it is once started in a herd of hogs it quickly annihilates it. It is now generally recognized that Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best remedy for stock having cholera symptoms. No hog whose digestive organs and liver have been regulated and stimulated by Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine can take cholera. The hog refuses food earlier in sickness than any other animal and quick use of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

is necessary to bring him through. Clean the bowels out well occasionally with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and the germs of cholera cannot get a hold on the animal. How can a hog raiser neglect to try Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine when such testimonials as those written by Aug. Ochl and J. C. McElvern are submitted to him? An outlay of a few cents will save him hundreds of dollars of stock.

Spring Bank, S. C., Oct. 5, 1899.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will cure any case of hog cholera, if it be given in the proper manner. J. C. McElvern.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

SOMERS A FAILURE.

New York, Oct. 9.—The United States torpedo boat Somers left this port to-day for Philadelphia by the outside route, which it is hoped she will be able to travel by hugging close to the Jersey coast. Much interest is manifested in the trip as this is the first she has made since she was bought from the German government and brought across the Atlantic on the deck of an ocean liner. The Somers was bought new as something specially fast but when she arrived here it was found her framework was so weak that it had badly sprung, and examination of her machinery revealed many other defects. She has been undergoing reconstruction at the Brooklyn navy yard and would have made the start on Saturday had it not been found additional repairs were required. The Somers is too large to go through the canal to Philadelphia and it has been asserted she is not seaworthy enough to make the ocean trip. She is in command of Lieut. John S. Doddrige, of the Talbot, and has a picked crew from the Talbot.

RIOT INDICTMENTS.

Akron, O., Oct. 6.—The special grand jury investigating the riot of August 22 reported Friday afternoon, returning 66 true bills and indicting 45 men and boys. One of these is Councilman George Brodt, and another is A. A. Halter, a prominent citizen. The city officials were censured for allowing the mob to assemble and for not dispersing it early $20,000,000 will be subscribed.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Oct. 6.—Bradstreet's says: Despite some irregularity both as to demand and prices, due partly to warm, rainy weather, but likewise a reflection of hesitancy to embark largely in new business pending political events, the general tone of trade is a favorable one, and confidence as to the outlook for business in the remainder of the year is notable.

Some diminution in the volume of jobbing business is noted at larger western centers, and continued rainy weather in the northwest alike checks the movement of wheat to market, injures the grade of the same and discourages fetail and jobbing distribution.

Ten cent cotton is the key to the very favorable report which comes from the south and the character of reports from this section is more nearly favorable than for many years past at this time.

The indisposition to contract heavily as to the future is perhaps most marked in the iron and steel trade, and here also the most marked tendency toward weakness in the cruder forms of production is noted. The industrial outlook has been improved by the signing of the tin plate scale, but the anthracite coal situation is, on the surface at least, rather more unfavorable than a week ago, more mines and miners being idle and production steadily diminishing.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,459,167 bushels, against 4,242,810 last week, 5,183,398 in the corresponding week of 1899, 5,497,224 in 1898, 4,835,641 in 1897, and 4,050,772 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 47,221,067 bushels against 55,699,413 last season and 52,498,121 in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,364,249, against 2,156,171 last week, 4,288,749 in this week a year ago, 3,564,710 bushels in 1898, 2,109,510 in 1897, and 2,772,099 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 44,531,661 bushels, against 60,917,366 last season, and 38,659,948 in 1898-99.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 177, as against 169 last week, 140 in this week a year ago, 163 in 1898, 237 in 1897 and 201 in 1896.

Canadian failures for the week number 18, as against 22 last week, 24 in this week a year ago, 23 in 1898, 45 in 1897 and 37 in 1896.

Cotton Damage.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Oct. 4.—It is estimated that the cotton damage caused in this state by the recent floods and high water will reach 400,000 bales, worth at least twenty million dollars.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Oct. 9.—Close—A continuation of the favorable northwestern weather, together with a decline of ½ in Liverpool, forced the market to a decline today. The other wheat markets again led the trading, ruling lower under the influence of heavy receipts and weather favorable to the threshing of the crop.

Trading on the local board was dull, there being little business, the bulk of the trading going into December, which opened ¼ down, at 81¾, and after touching 80½ eased off at the close to 80¾, closing weak. A decrease in the world's visible supply strengthened the market about noon, but it eased off later, under the light trading.

The government crop report, due tomorrow, exerted considerable influence over the trading, the brokers being averse to trading until the government figures are at hand.

Corn was firm, being influenced by higher cables and lighter receipts. Country acceptances of last night's bids were light. Although the country is reported to be a heavy seller of old corn, the movement does not show it. Liverpool corn closed ½@¾d higher.

Oats were dull. December closing ⅛ down from yesterday. Cash oats steady.

The rapid advance of clover seed yesterday did not hold and October seed ran off 25 cents during the day and December lost 15 cents. No. 2 seed also sold lower. The receipts were 764 bags and the shipments 60 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 47½c; Dec., 35¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 42½c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 4 white, 42c; No. 5 mixed, 42c.

Oats—Cash, 23c; Dec., 23½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 24c.

Clover seed—Oct., $7.32; Dec., $7.10; No. 2, $5.50@6.25; rejected, $5.50@5.60.

At Chicago.

Business in wheat early to-day was of a local character. The opening was easy. November 1@⅝c lower at 76¼@76⅝c, on lower cables and continued favorable weather in the northwest. The market ruled steady around 76¾@76⅞c for a time. Receipts here were 364 cars, four of contract grade.

November later touched 76¼, but on the world's visible decrease of 728,000 bushels, rallied to 77. The local crowd was bearish, however, and outside support being missed, a drop to 76¼ followed. The close was weak, November ¾c under yesterday at 76¼.

Corn opened steady. November unchanged at 37⅞@37⅝c, sold to 37⅞@38c, and reacted to 37⅜c on the Iowa crop estimate. Receipts were 731 cars.

Oats were dull and featureless. November opened unchanged at 22¼@22⅜c. Receipts were 453 cars.

Provisions opened easier because of a liberal run of hogs, but steadied on buying by packers. The trade early was light and featureless. January opened at $8.55, January lard at $6.95 and January ribs at $6.32½. For October pork $16 was bid.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Oct. 8 Close
Cash	79¼	80	78¾	78¾	79½
October	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾	79½
November	80	80	79½	79½	80¾
December	81¼	81½	80¾	80¾	81½
May	85	85	84¾	84¾	85½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
October	76	76¾	75½	75¾	76¾
November	76¾	77	76½	76¾	76⅞
December	77⅜	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	77½
Corn—					
October	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41 41¼
November	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞
December	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	35@35¼
May	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝ b	35¼
Oats—					
October	22	22¼	21⅞	22	22¼
November	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅜
December	22⅝	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
October	80	80	80	80	80
December	82⅝	83½	81½	81⅝	82⅝
Corn—					
October	46½	46½	46¼	46¼n	46⅝
December	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	42½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
October	75½	75⅝	75	75	74
December	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79¼	79½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
October	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
December	78	78¼	77½	77½	78¾

DULUTH

Wheat—					
October	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	80¼
December	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	80

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
October	$16.00	$16.00	$15.00	$16.00	$16.00
January	11.85	11.85	11.75	11.77	11.85
Lard—					
October	7.32	7.35	7.32	7.35	7.32
January	6.95	6.95	6.92	6.92	7.00
Ribs—					
October	8.10	8.12	8.00	8.00	8.10
January	6.32	6.32	6.27	6.27	6.32

The following are the receipts and shipments of grain at different points for the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	89,150	244,225	133,600
Baltimore	39,854	236,247	33,914
Boston	11,